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# 中心大酒店 中國·南京

## Central Hotel NANJING • CHINA



中心大酒店位於南京市商業中心——新街口。酒店設計新穎美觀，融中西建築藝術於一體。酒店共有總統套房、富有不同國家民族風情的特色大型客房、豪華商務用房和標準客房 300 間/套。酒店尤以多種的風味餐飲和齊全的康樂設施為特色。



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試業日期：一九九二年十月二十三日

開業日期：一九九三年一月八日

Soft Open: Oct 23, 1992

Grand Open: Jan 8, 1993

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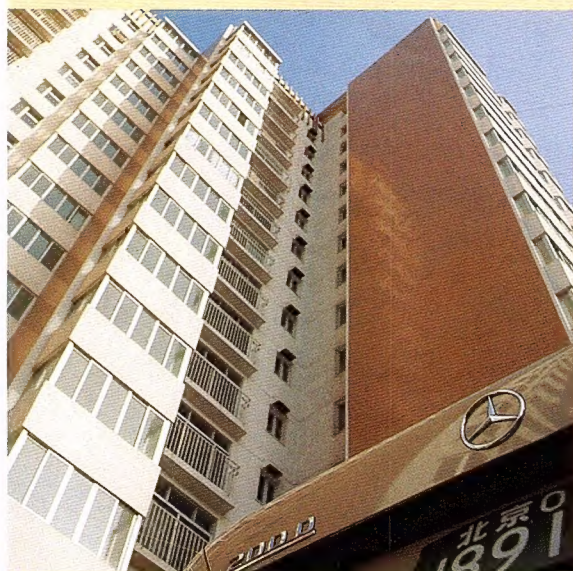


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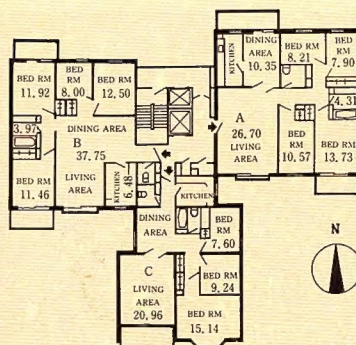
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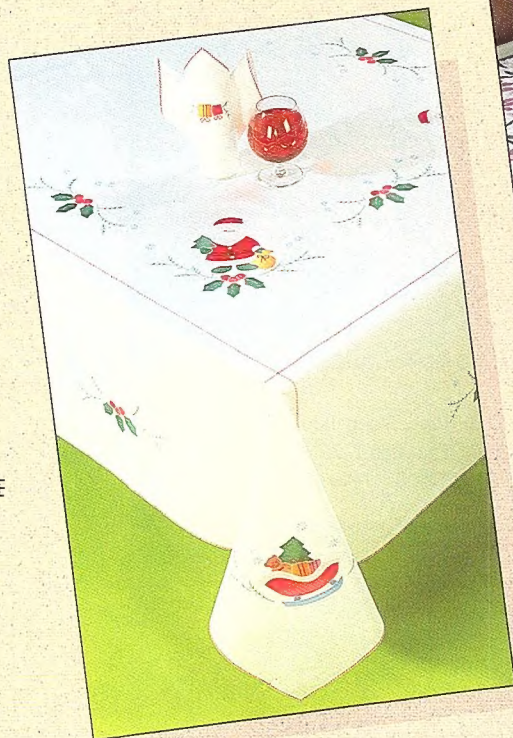
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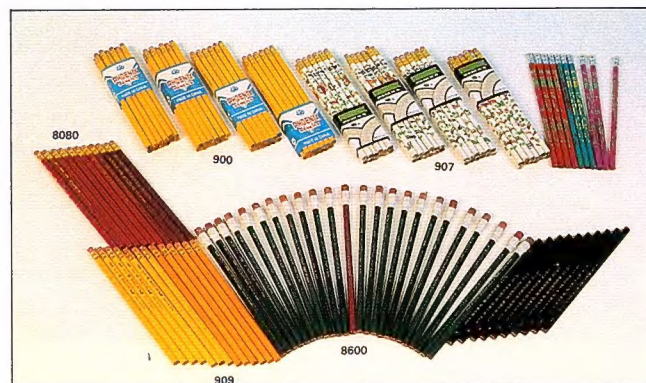




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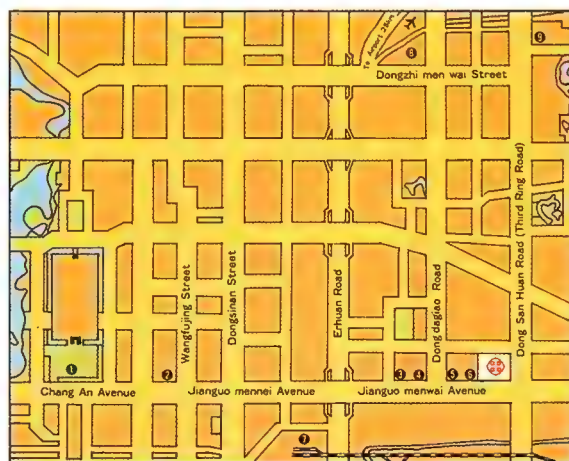


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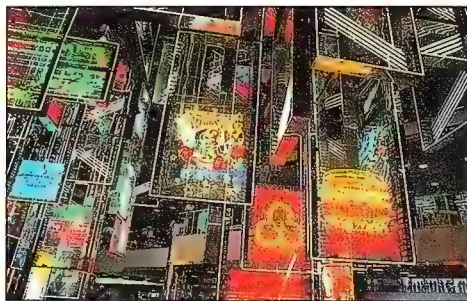
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## EDITORIAL

### **Our Journey to Hong Kong Marks a Turning Point**

It is thanks to the continuous support of you, our loyal readers and subscribers, that CHINA TOURISM has attained the milestone of publishing our 150th issue. During the past decade, our reporters travelled throughout China and continuously provided you with vivid photographs and editorial coverage presenting many of the most interesting facets of China's geography, topography and culture. In particular, our photos have earned a reputation for excellence over the years. At times we ventured into some of the most remote areas within China to deliver exclusive information about these places before they were actually open to travellers. In sum, we are proud of our record in being at the forefront of efforts to open China to the outside world.

We at CHINA TOURISM, however, are not content to rest on our laurels, and are continuously striving to improve the quality of our magazine. We earnestly believe that one means to achieve progress is to establish a closer relationship with our readers. In issue 150, turning the final page on another year's calendar, we are in a sense also turning over a new leaf. CHINA TOURISM will offer a more diversified range of topics in our Special Features section. In this issue, for example, we bring to you a series of vignettes on life in the Pearl of the Orient, Hong Kong. Consistent with this change in contents, in issue 151 we plan to present to you a potpourri of stories on the history and present celebrations of the Lunar New Year.

In this present issue, we take you to Hong Kong, leading off with a photographic essay of Hong Kong which pictures this entrepot into China in both its modern and traditional diversity. Then we bring you to the heart of modern Hong Kong in Central and Sheung Wan Districts on northern Hong Kong Island. Central is the ultramodern financial centre of the city and features its famous skyline while adjacent Sheung Wan retains much of the character of old Hong Kong with its streets of shops specializing in specific items. In nearby Western District, we venture to the newly refurbished Western Market Building. Tracing its history back to 1858, the structure was once Hong Kong's most splendid sample of architecture when it was completed in 1906. The renovations have succeeded in combining the best of modern comforts with a quaint charm. Whisking you away to the northwestern New Territories to the Yuen Long District, we inspect Kat Hing Wai Walled Village in Kam Tin, which dates back about nine hundred years.

It is our most fervent hope that this new format of contents will meet with your satisfaction and towards that end we welcome your comments and suggestions as to how we can more effectively provide you with the information you require professionally with editorial and pictures that are informative as well as enjoyable.



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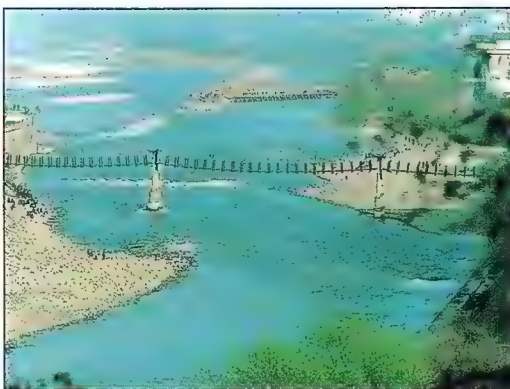
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China

### PUBLISHER:

HK CHINA TOURISM PRESS  
17/F., V. Heun Building,  
138 Queen's Road Central,  
Hong Kong

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Telex: 82225 HKCTP HX

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**Tourist Dept., Promotion Dept. &**

**Trade Service Dept.:** 541 1331

**Photo Library:** 541 9980

**Colour Separation:** Goody Colour  
Separation Ltd.

**Printer:** C & C Offset Printing Co. Ltd.

C & C Building, 36 Ting Lai Road,

Tai Po, N.T., H.K.

Tel: 666 4988

### AGENCIES:

**Australia:** Gordon and Gotch Ltd., 25-37  
Huntingdale Road, Burwood, Victoria 3125

**Belgium:** Sun Wah Supermarket

**Brazil:** Comercio Impotdora Konmin Ltda.

**Canada:** Sun Wa Bookstore, Toronto

Van China Trade Centre Ltd., Vancouver

**China:** China National Publications

Import & Export Corp., Beijing

**England:** Guanghwa Company Ltd.,  
London

**France:** Europasie S.A.R.L., Paris

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**The Philippines:** Good Quality  
Merchandising, Manila

**U.S.A.:** China Periodical Distribution,  
Los Angeles

Oriental Culture Enterprise Co., New York

China Daily Distribution Corp., New York

### SUBSCRIPTION AGENCIES

(Please refer to subscription data  
at back of book)

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Printed in Hong Kong

News-stand price: HK\$30







# The Pearl of the Orient

- The cosmopolitan city which has sprouted from a tiny fishing village
- A major global financial and commercial trading centre
- A focal point of world interest in current affairs
- The small city which six million people call home

This beautiful pictorial essay tells the story of modern Hong Kong.















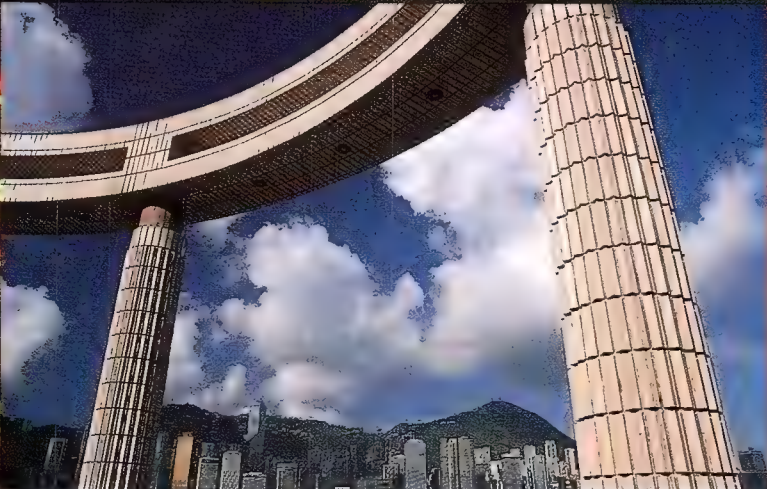
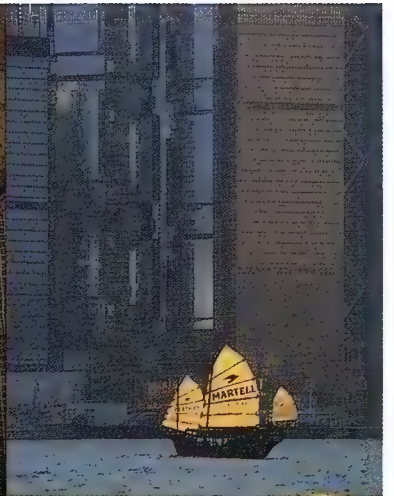












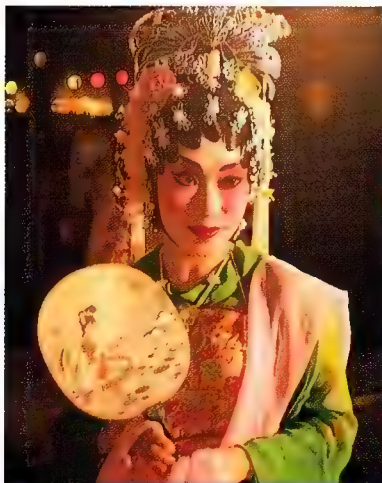




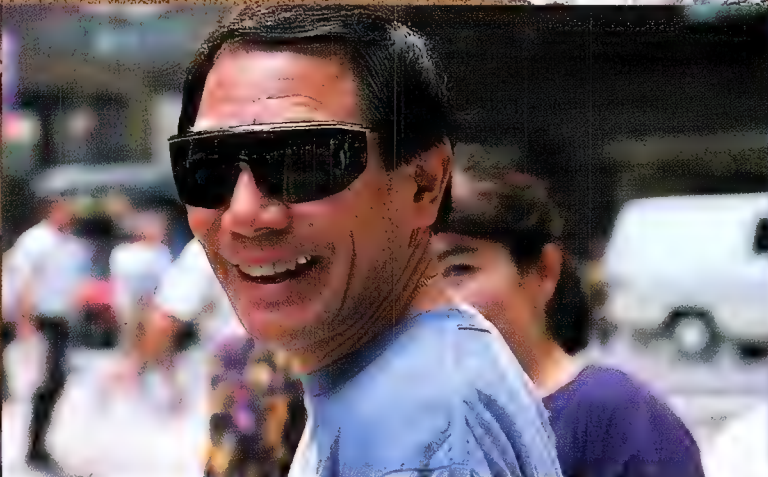
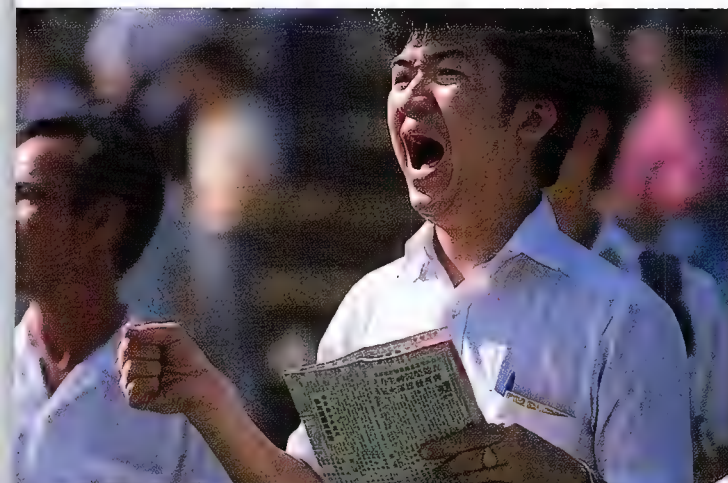












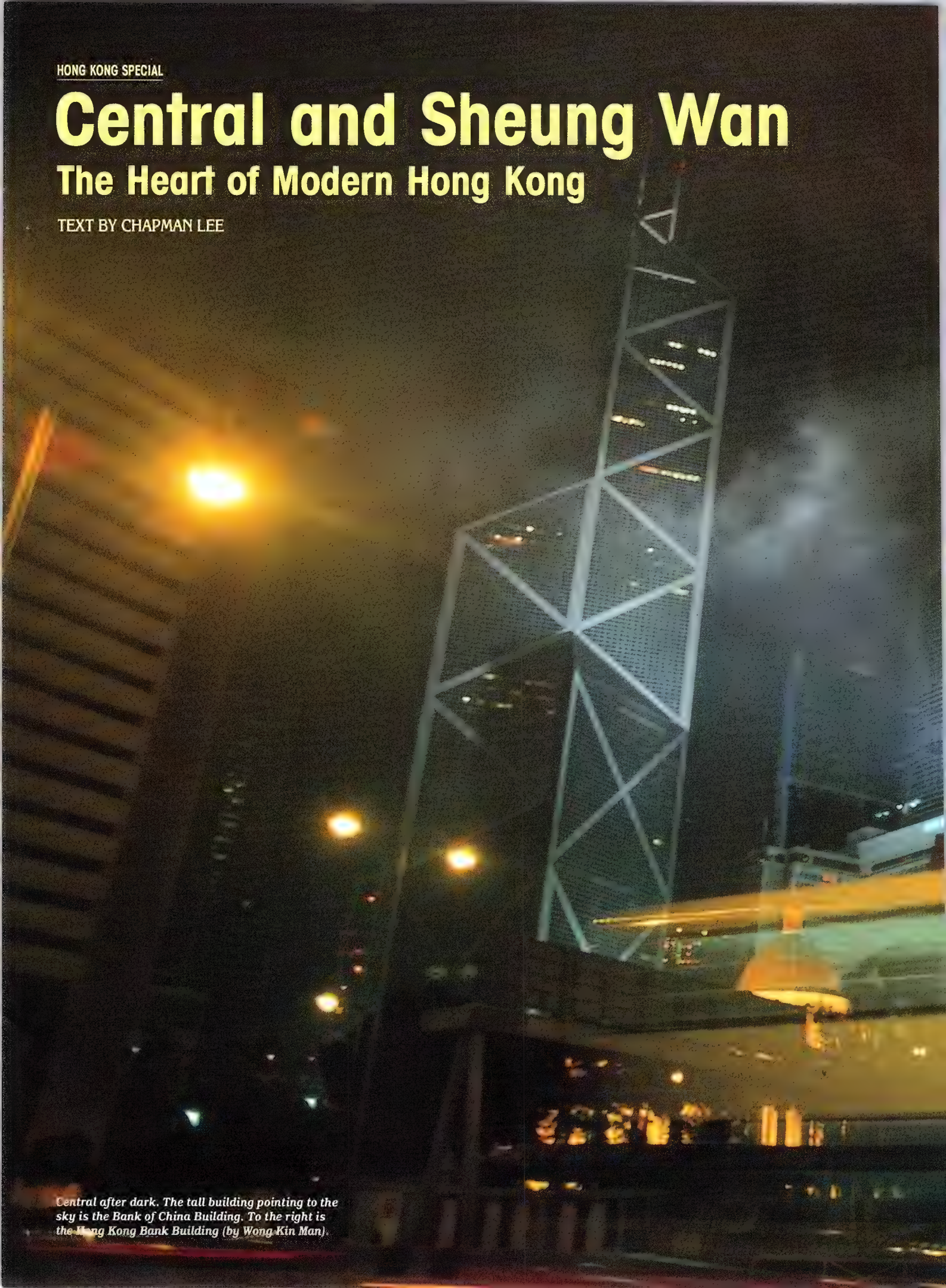


HONG KONG SPECIAL

# Central and Sheung Wan

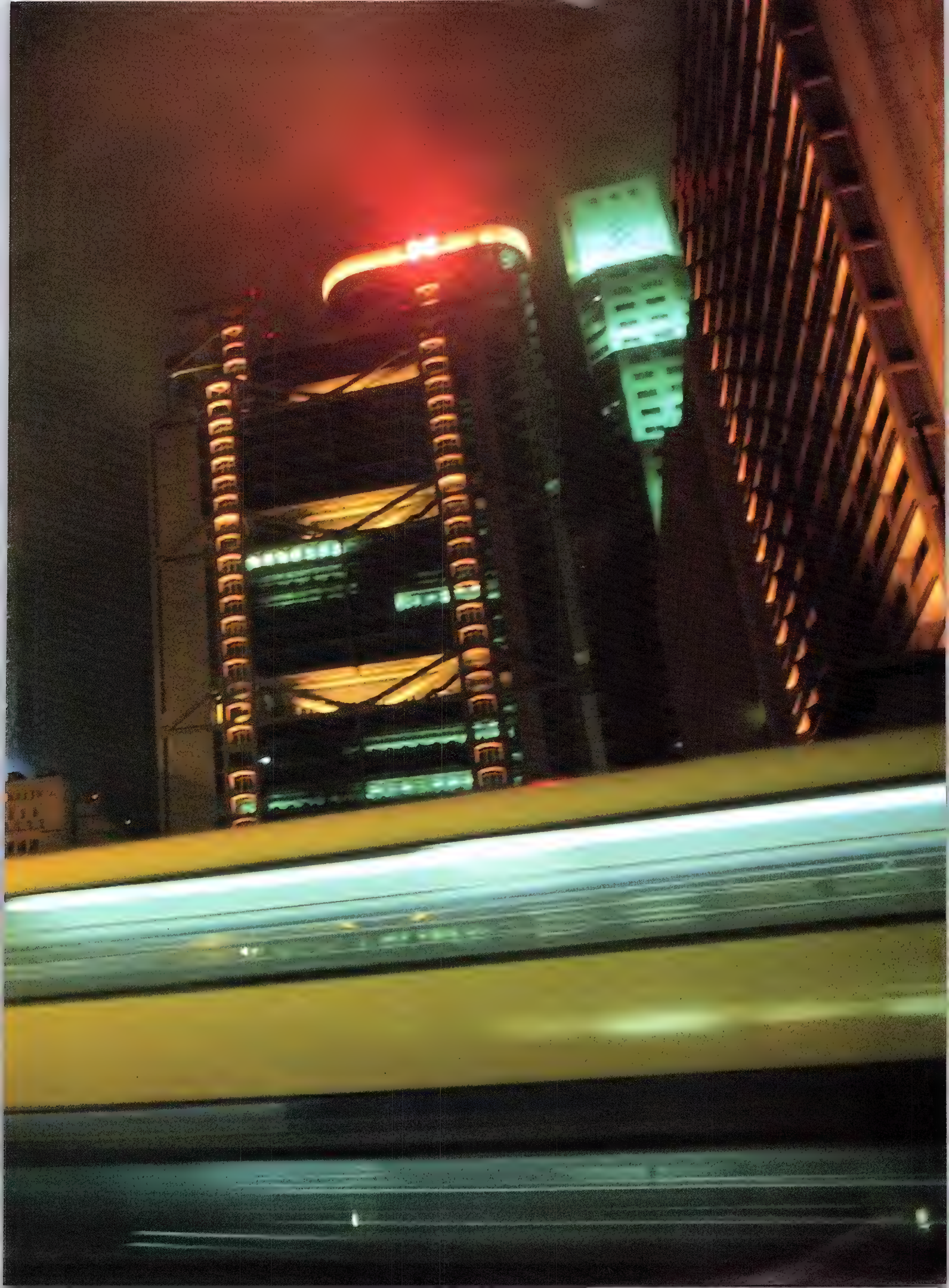
## The Heart of Modern Hong Kong

TEXT BY CHAPMAN LEE



Central after dark. The tall building pointing to the sky is the Bank of China Building. To the right is the Hong Kong Bank Building (by Wong Kin Man).







牙象雀森

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Previous page:

*Wellington Street features a variety of advertising signboards (by Chris Stowers).*

*Newspaper vendors prepare their newspapers for sale before daybreak (by Alfred Ko).*



**T**he Central and Sheung Wan Districts, located adjacent to each other on the northern side of Hong Kong Island, are considered to be the heart of Hong Kong. Central in fact is the commercial and financial centre of this vibrant city. Like the heart of any major international metropolis, Central and Sheung Wan are alive with a pulsating bustle and offer a cosmopolitan touch as seen in the faces of people from many nationalities who have contributed to the spectacular success story that is modern Hong Kong.

Similar to many cities in Asia, there are an abundance of new buildings in Hong Kong. The changes in Hong Kong can most readily be seen in its Central-Sheung Wan skyline, perhaps Hong Kong's signature view with its distinctive potpourri of modern architecture. Perhaps the best known of these new structures is the 52-storey Hong Kong Bank Building housing the headquarters of the city's premier financial institution. With a truly distinctive and energy efficient design incorporating the logo of the bank, it has attracted considerable interest as to why this particular design was selected as well as its evolution. Just around the corner is the striking Bank of China Building, the tallest building in Central. Rising some seventy storeys high, the building seems to tower above the Peak in the background.



*The trading floor of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange Market within Exchange Square (by Tai Chi Yin)*





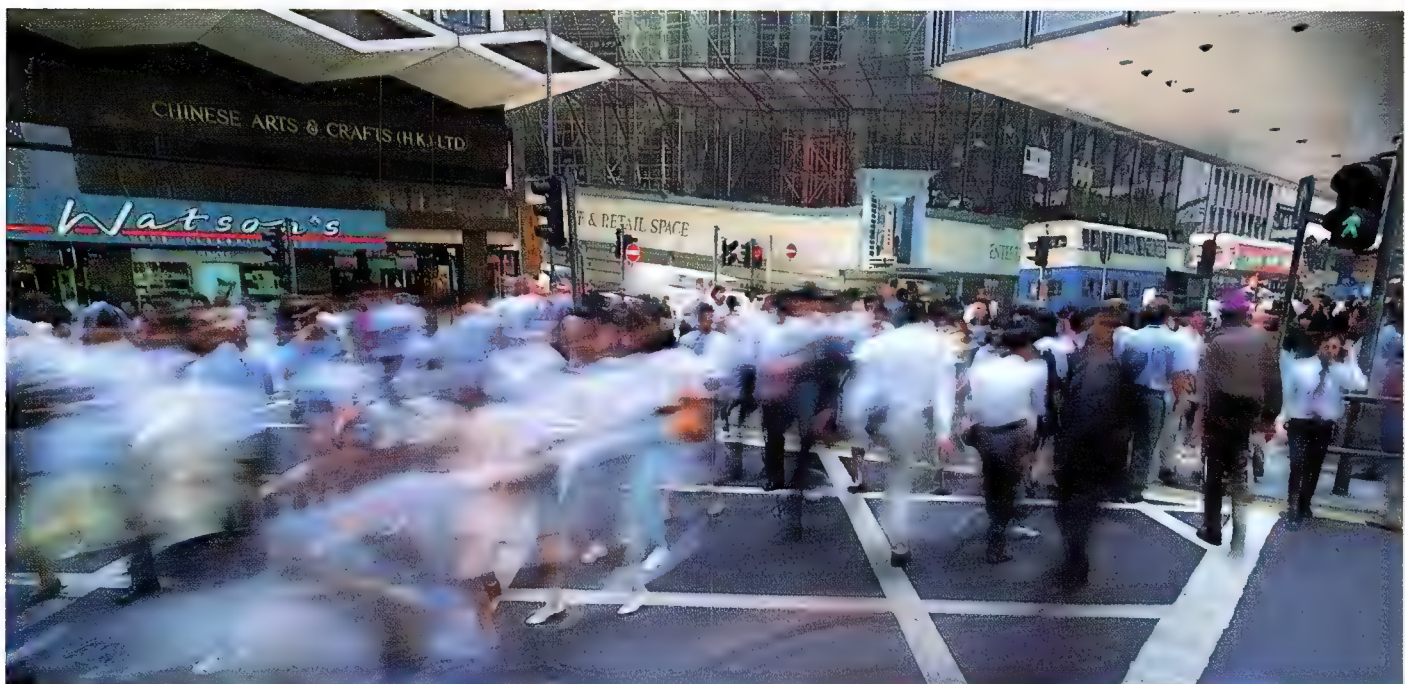
香港政府忠告市民：吸煙；

The Bank of China Building was designed by the famous American architect I.M. Pei, and embodies his preference for using unconventional angles in building structures. Other interesting fixtures on the skyline are the Exchange Square complex and Jardine House right next to Victoria Harbour. Standing in stark contrast to this glittering facade, the old austere Central Market and a number of two to three-storey residential flats nearby reek with the flavour of old Hong Kong. In short, one can see in Central and Sheung Wan's architecture the changes which have taken place within a single generation.

Much of the character of old Hong Kong has still been retained in many of the old streets in Central which sell specialized items. One such place is Man Wa Lane which is best known for its seals and chops and is a good place for the tourist who wishes

◀ *The new Hong Kong framing the old. The tram railway system is flanked by modern architecture (by R.A. Butcher).*

▼ *Reporters waiting inside Hong Kong's Legislative Council (by Tai Chi Yin)*



*The pace of life in Hong Kong's Central District is indeed fast (by Peng Zhenge).*



*Central may be one of the world's great financial centres, but culture and the arts flourish here as well (by Tai Chi Yin).*



to pick up a distinctive seal with his or her Chinese name. Wing Shing Street's claim to fame is selling a wide variety of eggs. Tung Man Street is the place to go for birds and products for their maintenance as well as for various chemical compounds. These quaint lanes and alleys with a traditional Chinese ambience attract droves of locals and tourists alike. Thus, Central is a microcosm of Hong Kong, blending something of traditional Chinese society with the fast-pace of a leading international trading and financial centre.

### **Suits and Mobile Phones Prevail**

During any working day in Central, the prevailing uniform of the day is a well-tailored suit or dress. People thus attired in their corporate armour are often wielding state-of-the-art tools available to today's executive such as a variety of credit cards, pagers and mobile phones. In Hong Kong, the mobile phone seems to be almost a status symbol as people relish brandishing it at every opportunity. At the same time, one can observe a number of people dressed in more casual attire, such as jeans, or short pants and running shoes or sandals according to the season of the year. While Hong Kong may have perhaps the highest per capita ratio of Mercedes Benz automobiles in the world, reflecting the



*Locals and foreigners overcome the language barrier when negotiating (by Wong Kin Man).*





increasing affluence of the people here, public transportation here is not only convenient, but eminently affordable here. For example, the tram railway cars can take one to many places on the north side of Hong Kong Island for only HK\$1 or about US\$0.13!

### **Lunchtime Dining in Central**

During lunch hour, Central's pedestrian walkways are congested and the restaurants are packed. Yet not everybody here goes out to eat during their

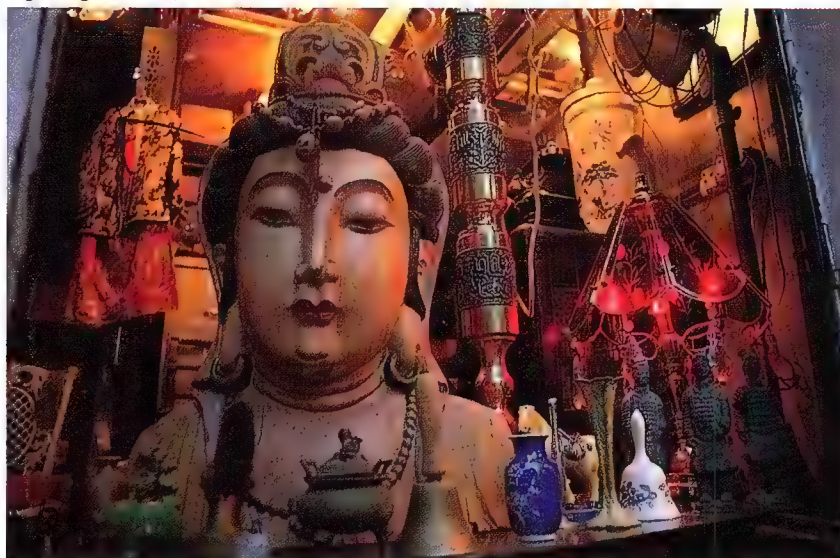
- ◀ *Pottinger Street still retains its old paving stone walkway at its uppermost reaches (by Peng Zhenge).*
- ▼ *Arm wrestling is featured at a pub in Lan Kwai Fong, a popular Hong Kong nocturnal district, especially for yuppies (by Tai Chi Yin).*



*Many activities in Central such as the annual Rickshaw Competition take place in Central's streets during weekends (by Wong Kin Man).*



**In Sheung Wan, Hollywood Road and Lascar Row feature curios and antiques (by Wong Kin Man).**



lunch hour which usually commences at one o'clock. Time is money here in Central, so many executives only use twenty minutes to eat within the confines of their office. There are many canteens here just to cater for the midday dining needs of such harried executives. Each of these caterers prepares hundreds of "lunch-boxes" usually containing Chinese food to reach offices as quickly as possible. At the other end of the culinary spectrum is the Luk Yu Tea House, a preferred place for those with time and money. Reservations are required, and are best made several days in advance. The Luk Yu is one of the last of a vanishing breed of such tea houses in the business district where one can enjoy the time-honoured Cantonese custom of *yam cha* or eating while drinking tea.

### **Where Foreigners Meet for Entertainment**


Being an international financial centre, it is not surprising to learn that foreigners of many different nationalities work in Central. After dark, Lan Kwai Fong, further inland in Central, becomes one of Hong Kong's most popular night spots, and the pubs, discos and clubs here attract a predominantly foreign crowd of yuppies. On Sundays and public holidays, thousands of Filipino domestic workers



**Wing On Street, earmarked for demolition, will soon exist only in people's memories and old photographs. The cloth vendors will continue their business in the Western Market (by Wong Kin Man).**





congregate at Statue Square and Chater Garden in Central to meet their friends, have picnics and generally enjoy their time off. Thus, Hong Kong offers a variety of different leisure activities for citizens of all nationalities as well as a chance to make their fortune. 

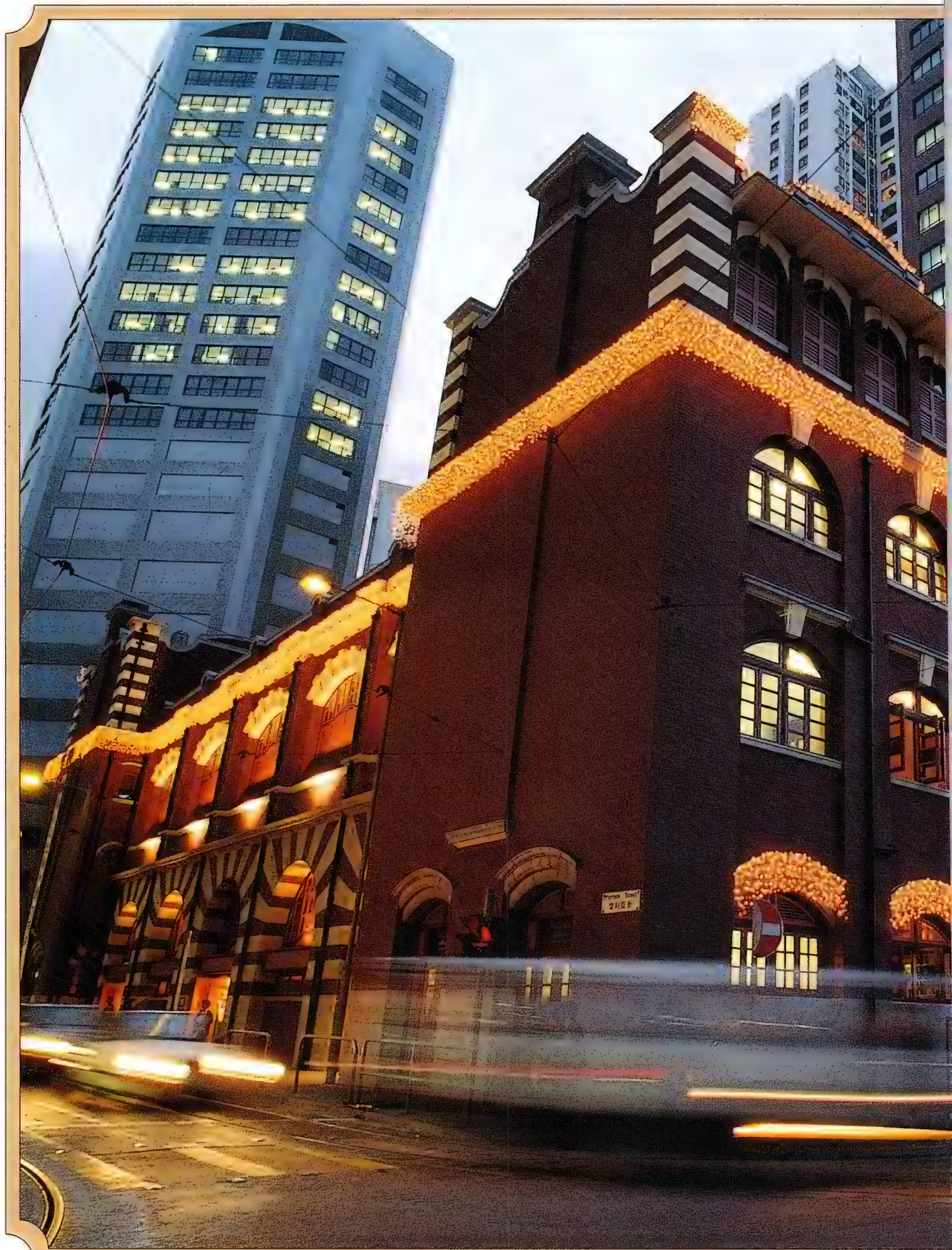
◀ *Even in commercially oriented Central and Sheung Wan, old Man Mo Temple still attracts many people wishing to nourish their spiritual side (by Wong Kin Man).*

▼ *Eu Yan Seng (H.K.) Ltd. offers a wide variety of traditional Chinese medical remedies and ingredients for such medicines (by Tai Chi Yin).*



*Enjoying Italian food at Pizza Hut is quite popular in Hong Kong (by Chapman Lee).*



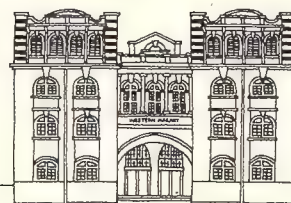




HONG KONG SPECIAL

# A Journey Back Through Time at the Western Market

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY WONG KIN MAN



Over the past 88 years, the Sheung Wan Market has thrived yet kept its old personality rather well. However, not long ago, time and urban development finally caught up with it and wrought sweeping changes. The old Sheung Wan Market took on a new identity under the new name of Western Market.

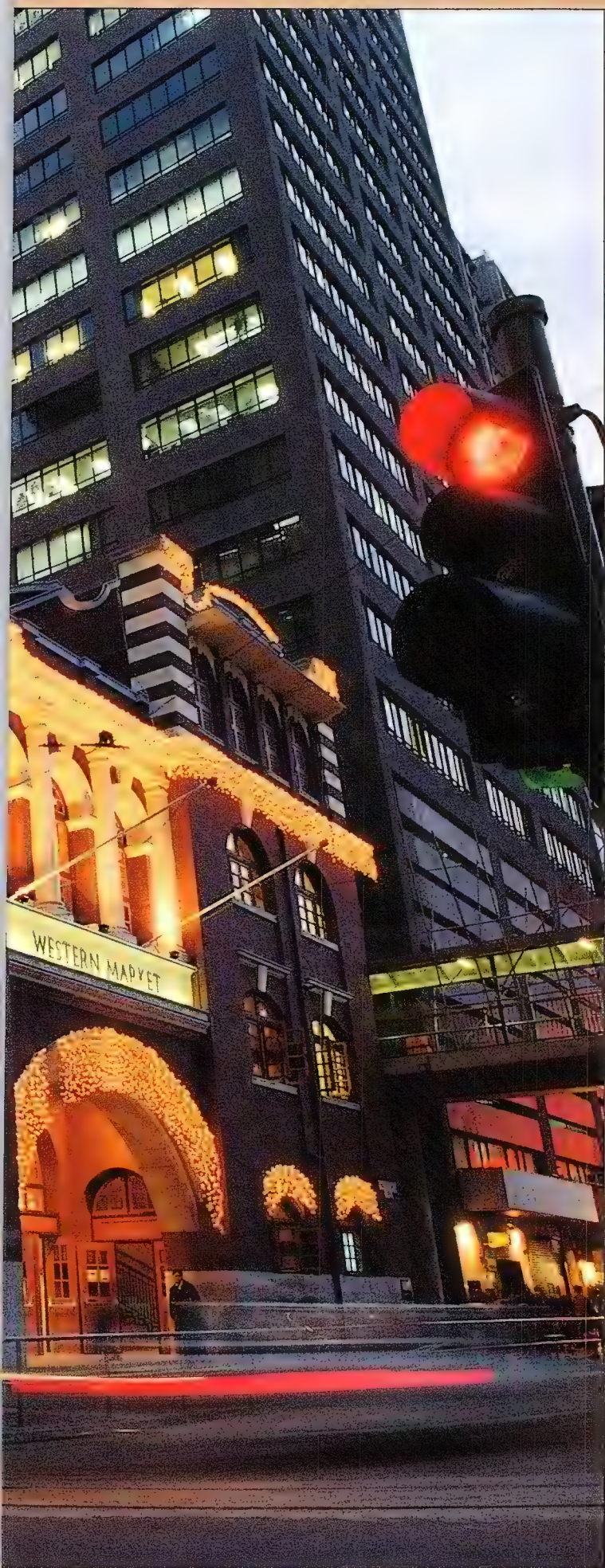
## Evolving for More Than a Century

The Sheung Wan Market in the Western District on Hong Kong Island was opened in 1858. The Central District, at the time, was the centre for commercial activities and the Western District was a residential area with fishing boats anchored along the shoreline. The market, which was located between the two districts, became the most convenient place for people to shop for groceries. Fishing families would go on a spending spree at the market to stock up on food and other necessities in between long fishing trips lasting several weeks.

At the very beginning, one could only find in the market some small weather-beaten cottages and stalls. It was not until 1906 that the market was housed into a British Edwardian-style market building. It was actually the most splendid building in Hong Kong at the time. One of the interesting features of the building was that it provided toilet facilities only for men but not for women.

The passage of time like overwhelming tides has seen the demolition of many old structures in the name of progress leaving only the memory of them in people's mind, and images on old paintings and pictures. Like many old buildings, most of the old markets in Hong Kong have disappeared save for the Sheung Wan Market. It was spared from the bulldozer because of its special historical significance, but changes were still inevitable.

◀ The Western Market, metamorphosed from the old Sheung Wan Market, took on not only a new identity but a facelift as well.







### The New Face of the Bygone Days

The market originally was comprised of a south and a west block. The south block which housed stalls selling vegetables and seafood was, however, demolished in 1980. The west block, where stalls that sold poultry and meat were found, was closed in October 1989 and re-opened recently after renovation. The Sheung Wan Market signboard now appears outside a modern market complex building with white walls in the same neighbourhood.

The Western Market is directly opposite the Shun Tak Centre. With linking pedestrian footbridges in between, they are only several minutes walk from each other. The Shun Tak Centre is a gleaming 40-storey tower with a helicopter landing pad on the roof. Underneath the Shun Tak Centre, the Mass Transit Railway runs taking passengers to the other end of Hong Kong Island and across the harbour to the Kowloon Peninsula and New Territories. One can also find in the building a luxurious hotel, a spacious shopping arcade and a well-equipped pier where hydrofoils running between Hong Kong and Macau pick up passengers. The Western Market which is only four storeys high pales in comparison. It stands on the opposite side of the road to the Shun Tak Centre.

The age of the Western Market hardly shows when one looks at the newly painted brick walls in brick red on the exterior of the building. However, after one looks at the design of the banks and tea dealers' shops on the street level of the building, one would be impressed by special efforts put into bringing back the friendly and trustworthy feelings that old brand names convey.

One can feel an even stronger nostalgic air upon entering the Western Market. The interior of the building is decorated mainly with wooden carvings which provide a quaint charm. There are two wooden telephone booths coated in bright red paint on each side of the entrance which usher visitors back on their journey into yesteryear. On the branches of the Fung Shui Tree in the centre of the main hall hang a number of bird cages. The small balconies on the second floor fenced by carved out railings looked exactly like balconies of Chinese inns from days gone by.

### Variety in Merchandise and Merchandising

There are about twenty shops, each big enough to accommodate as many as five customers at one time, on the ground level. Each of the shops has a name which evokes a vivid and



nostalgic image all at once including such romantic soubriquets as "The House of Earth and Wood", "Blowing Wind Brand", "The Metal and Stone Inscription Workshop", "The House of Wax and Ceramics", "Private Treasures", "The Nine Mile Workshop", "The Hall of Peaceful Heart", "Seeing Hong Kong", "Admiring Ceramics", "Streets of Old Hong Kong", etc., which take one decades back in time for a fleeting moment.

Each shop offers customers their own specialized merchandise including kites, bamboo carvings, paintings and delicate embroidery items rendered in a rich Chinese country style. The shops that sell crystals, dried flowers and enamelware, however, obviously seek to impress with style demonstrating a strong Western influence.

A little shop sells the renowned "Dim Sum" consisting of buns with roast pork filling, seasoned rice wrapped in lotus leaves, layer cakes, steamed dumplings and deep-fried twisted dough sticks which make one's mouth water, all cooked in bamboo steamers. However, these particular "Dim Sum" in Hong Kong are actually ceramic replicas of the real thing but looked good enough to eat.

The real deep-fried twisted dough sticks are available and, like decades ago, they are wrapped in newspaper before handed to customers. It may seem a little unhygienic to the younger people who are accustomed to modern packaging, but for people from the older generation, it would certainly bring back a lot of memories. That is perhaps why the shop that sells the snack is never short of customers, but it also helps that the food is delicious as well.

**Left, from top:**  
*Although these delicate laceware items may have originated from the countryside in China, the skillful craftsmanship of their makers and their elegant patterns are appreciated by city dwellers (by Ma Yiu Chun).*

*Hands off on these mouth-watering dim sum which are popular among Hong Kong people because they are ceramic replicas of the real thing.*

*The Blowing Wind Shop, which sells kites colourfully painted in the form of birds and insects in Chinese style and kites depicting Chinese legendary figures, impresses visitors with its rich traditional Chinese cultural creations.*

**Right, from top:**  
*The Two Girls brand floral cologne was a leader in the local cologne market 60 years ago.*

*Some of the merchandise sold in these shops are actually brought to Hong Kong from their country of origin by tourists passing through Hong Kong.*

*Some of these typical characters of yesteryear may be totally unknown among the younger generations in Hong Kong.*











The Streets of Old Hong Kong shop sells miniature dolls of the different types of people from a bygone time, such as women wearing blouses with high collars buttoned on the side and trousers, carrying babies on their back with carrier nets, street hawkers, criminals bound by board shackles, etc., all of whom we could never see in the streets of Hong Kong now. The handful of rickshaw drivers who offer their services to tourists near the Star Ferry pier are probably the only characters left unchanged from the old days.

A shop that sells paper bags and greeting cards used a poster of the Two Girls brand of floral cologne to attract customers. The poster portrayed two elegant Chinese young women with smiling eyes. However, the way they were dressed tells us that they were from a time in the past that is unknown to the people of today save for old pictures and accounts in books and magazines.

### **The New Centre of Cloth Shops Relocated from Central District**

The first floor of the building, however, is dominated by cloth shops. There are a total of 18 shops, all of the same design and with the same type of signboard on top of the front entrance. If

not for the different names on the signboards, one would think they were run by the same business.

All of these shops were once located on Wing On Street in Central District. Many of them had been in business on the street for between 70 to 80 years which is why Wing On Street was better known by its nickname "Cloth Street". Between 30 to 40 shops on the street used to sell dress and furnishing fabrics for suits, dresses, blouses, trousers, draperies, etc., some of which were imported from mainland China, Taiwan, Southeast Asia, the United States and Europe. The tremendous variety of fabrics on sale there had attracted not only the locals but also foreigners who resided in the territory or who were just visiting Hong Kong.

However, since Cloth Street was located right in the heart of Central District which has taken on the role as the city's financial and commercial centres, real estate prices for the lot became too valuable for accommodating single-storey cloth shops. Property was bought by developers and standing there now are a number of modern highrise shopping arcades and commercial buildings.

The transplanted Cloth Street in the Western Market actually operates very much the same way

as before. The only difference is there are fewer neighbourhood folks with whom they could chat.

### **Chinese Cuisine Served Under a Western Roof**

The second and third floor of the building house a Chinese restaurant called "From the North to the South of the Yangtse River".

The roof of the restaurant, however, is a pointed structure similar to a church steeple. The room is lit up by sunlight that shines through the narrow windows which open to the sky. On the second floor, tables are laid out behind wind shields next to arch-shaped windows with coloured glass as windowpanes. Customers could enjoy their meals in a quiet intimate atmosphere.

Along the two verandas on the two sides of the same floor are a number of Chinese food stalls selling "Tian'anmen Noodles", "Chaozhou and Shantou Pot-stewed Meat", "Guangzhou Snacks", "Hong Kong Dim Sum" and more delicacies from different cuisines. So, the name of the restaurant speaks for the whole floor. Here one could sample different cuisines from far flung areas both north and south of the Yangtse River.

**Translated by Ursula Yeung**

*The cloth shops that moved into the Western Market from Wing On Street, although looking more tidy and pleasant, conduct their business in the same way as they did during the past several decades.*



**Left, from top:**

*The interior design and display items including the engraved railings, the lacquered signboards and the bird cages hanging from the branches of the Fung Shui Tree combine to create a nostalgic atmosphere (by Ma Yiu Chun).*

*Although the restaurant serves Chinese cuisine from the north to the south of the Yangtse River, customers enjoy them in a Western ambience.*



The older generation likes to maintain the traditional garb as well as old customs.



Red flags and the clanging of gongs are indispensable for celebrating festivals.



HONG KONG SPECIAL

# An Old Village in Yuen Long

PHOTOS & TEXT BY ALEX TANG

**Y**uen Long, tucked in the northwestern corner of the New Territories in Hong Kong, occupies an area of only a few score square kilometres. Located on a plain, there are no hills here higher than ten metres. All the creeks and rivers from the top of the hills flow towards Kam Tin located within Yuen Long District. In Kam Tin, the soil is the most fertile to be found in all of Hong Kong. Within the past several generations, little superficial change has taken place within Kam Tin. Anything resembling a modern style residence, let alone a typical Hong Kong high-rise structure has yet to be seen in the Kam Tin environs.

About nine hundred years ago, the senior elder of the Tang clan once visited Kam Tin and fell in love with the place because of its good location, fertile soil and friendly topography. He then decided that the whole family should migrate south and start a new life at the present site of Kam Tin.

Nowadays, the descendants of the original Tangs are mainly distributed in Shui Tau Village and Kat Hing Wai Walled Village. The latter is encircled by a tall large black brick wall originally erected to protect the villagers from roving bands of marauders.



The traditional way of carrying the children on the back by a cloth band is commonly seen in the Lau Fau Shan Market.



▼ A variety of sacrificial gifts are offered during the Tin Hau Festival Parade.



▼ The old generation remains behind in the walled village, while most of their children and grandchildren have left.



### A Tale of Two Markets

Inside the walled village itself, it is divided into eastern and western sections by a street approximately three metres wide. The houses within are arranged in a neat and orderly fashion. At the end of the street is the ancestral hall of the Tang family.



*A stark contrast between the old village houses and the newly built high-rise apartments at Tin Shui Wai is evident.*



*The remaining walls of the Kat Hing Wai Walled Village are the best among all the walled villages in the New Territories.*



*A study in Yuen Long built by the descendants of the original Tang family is still in good condition.*



There are about a few hundred people from around one hundred families residing here at present, and everybody recognizes each other. A friendly atmosphere prevails and the residents celebrate the Chinese New Year and other festivals together. The respected elders lead the other members of the community to mark these occasions and also during banquets with the village.

Unfortunately, during the past twenty years or so, many of the younger people have emigrated to foreign shores or moved to the urban areas of Hong Kong to be closer to their places of employment. Remaining behind are the old generations who continue to sell souvenirs to tourists visiting the village. Therefore village life today is not so lively as it once was in the past.

Yuen Long has indeed two major markets — the New Market and the Old Market which are closely linked to each other. The Old Market was established some three hundred years ago during the early Qing Dynasty but the new one, first erected in 1915, later rapidly expanded during the 1960's. The New Market has superseded the older one in importance as the latter seems to be overwhelmed by the tall commercial buildings and the frequent jingling coming from the new Light Railway Transit trams.

In Hong Kong, when Lau Fau Shan is discussed, invariably the natives will think about enjoying raw oysters. In fact, Lau Fau Shan, located by the Hau Hoi Bay on the northwestern part of the New Territories, is renowned for a wide variety of seafood including fish, crabs and shrimps as well as oysters. Unfortunately, due to the water pollution produced by factories in the vicinity, fewer oysters are harvested and correspondingly fewer customers come by to eat.

### **Yuen Long's Unique Festivals**

Once a secluded area in the New Territories and still somewhat removed from the beaten track, Yuen Long has something special to offer visitors — its two major festivals. The first is the parade for celebrating the Tin Hau Festival, while the other is the Sacrificial Ceremony held in Kam Tin every ten years for commemorating Zhou Youde, the governor of present-day Guangdong and Guangxi during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and Wang Lairen, Inspector General of Guangdong. These two officials are famous because of their endeavours on behalf of the natives for the original boundary of the local district against certain




*The fast pace of modern life in once sleepy Yuen Long is underscored by the abundance of signboards and the Light Rail Transit trams.*



*Raising ducks is common in Yuen Long (by C.T.H. Smith).*



factions within the Qing Dynasty government. As a result of the efforts of these two officials, the Tang clan was able to build their homes in Yuen Long and the people living along Hau Hoi Bay no longer faced danger and could continue to enjoy their peaceful existence there. The peculiar character of Kam Tin has continued on to this very day. 



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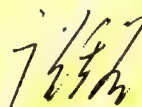
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*Shandong Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation is presently celebrating the coming fortieth anniversary. Since our founding in January 1953, thanks to the continuous efforts to develop and improve our efficiency, we have become a major competitive force in the food industry. Just as important, by promoting the food industry of Shandong Province, we have led the way in establishing a bridge of friendship paved with profit between the local people and the outside world. On the happy occasion of our fortieth anniversary, we wish to thank you, our partners around the world for your continued support over the years.*

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A stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Zhang Ming".

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We have established good commercial relationship with 36 countries and regions such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, Hong Kong, Macau and some countries in Europe, Southeast Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States. For your added convenience, branches of our company have been established in Europe, the United States, Hong Kong and some countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States. The annual volume of our import and export trade has reached US\$120 million, ranking our company seventh overall in Zhejiang.

The Foreign Trade Corporation's experience over the years has earned the company a good reputation. We welcome your inquiry.

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公司地址：杭州天目山路七號二號樓二、三、四層

電話：550291, 550980, 550985, 550238

傳真：(0571)550336, 杭州551148, 杭州556492

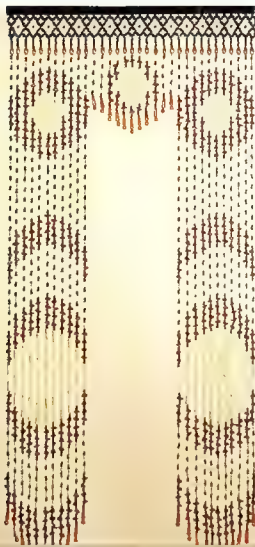
電傳：35071 ZFTC CN 郵編：310007

Add: 2-4/F, Building 2, 7 Tianmushan Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

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**T**he Corporation is well-experienced in the import and export business of light industrial products.

Products handled include building materials, electric appliances, gifts, toys, musical instruments, leatherware, hardware, plastic products, suitcases, bags, hats, gloves, shoes, locks, stationery, paper products, sports and tourist products, garments, knitwear and cotton pieces.

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Beijing Native Produce Import & Export Corporation

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山西省土產畜產進出口公司

SHANXI NATIVE PRODUCE & ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.

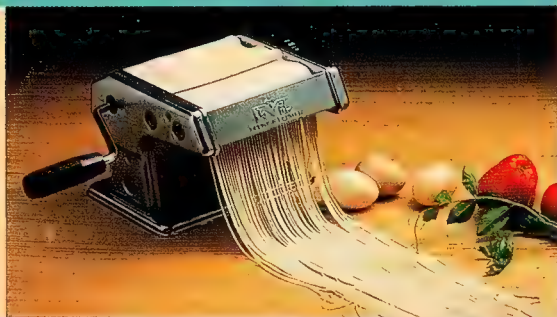
中國山西太原市桃園北路11號外貿大樓 電話：太原440274

電掛：太原3964 電傳：28022 SNAC CN 郵政編碼：030002 傳真：86-0351-440057

Foreign Trade Building, 11 North Peach Orchard Road, Taiyuan, Shanxi, China

Tel: 440274 Cable: Taiyuan 3964 Telex: 28022 SNAC CN Postal Code: 030002 Fax: 86-0351-440057





## CHINA GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.

### Expand Business Scope and Further Develop Foreign Trade Relations

The business of Guizhou Provincial Light Industrial Products I/E. Corp. has been greatly developed for many years, and the trade partners spread over 50 countries and regions in the world. In line with the new economic development of China, our corporation will further expand the business scope.

Now, apart from the Importation and Exportation of regular light industrial products, the corporation also handles various kind of products of other lines, adopts flexible transaction ways, and bases on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The new and old customers all over the world are welcome to contact our corporation for orders or discussion on business co-operation. We will do our best to meet your needs and provide you with our high quality services.

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### CHINA GUIZHOU PROVINCIAL LIGHT INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS IMP. & EXP. CORP.

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Tel: 626076, 623596

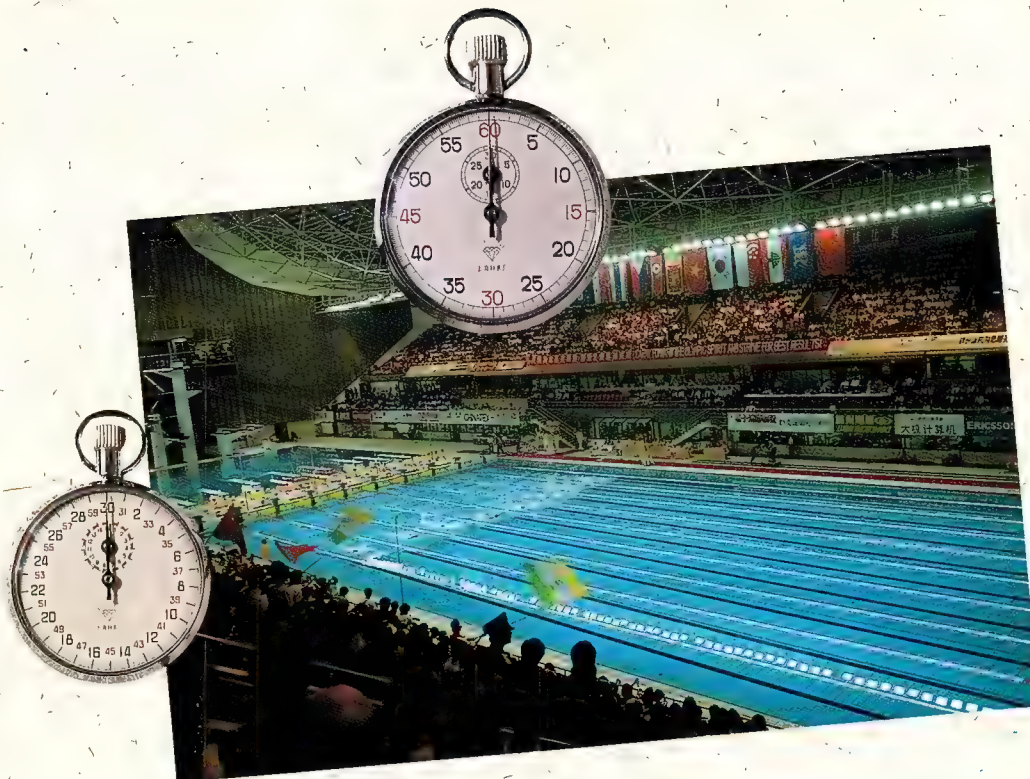
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Postcode: 550004

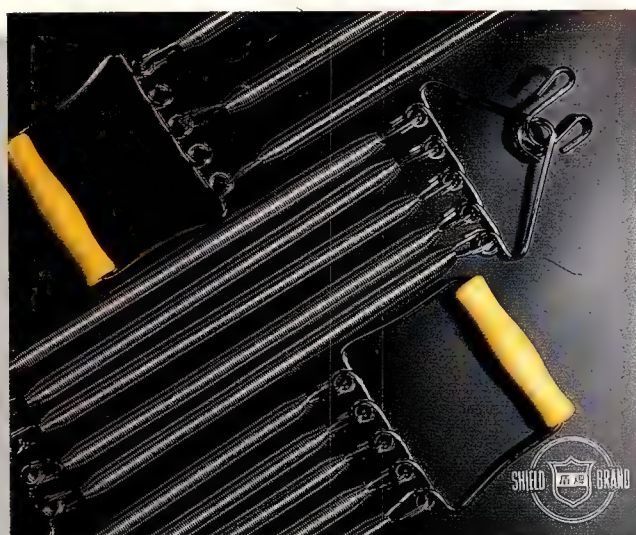




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*The stopwatch consists of anchor escapement, single metallic balance, nickel based alloy hair-spring and with more than 12 jewels fixed within the structure. It is antimagnetic. Side slide is optional.*



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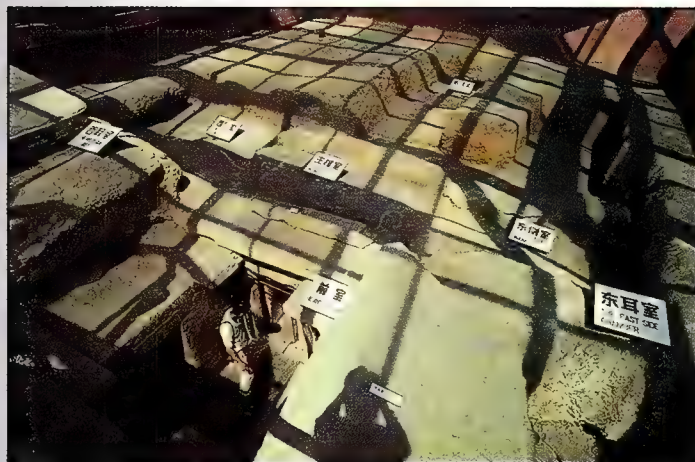




*Open-work double-ring jade pendant with dragon and phoenix design, 9 cm. in diameter, separated into inner and outer circles by two rings. In the inner circle is a flying dragon. On one of its paws which stretches into the outer circle stands a phoenix facing the dragon (by Tai Chi Yin).*

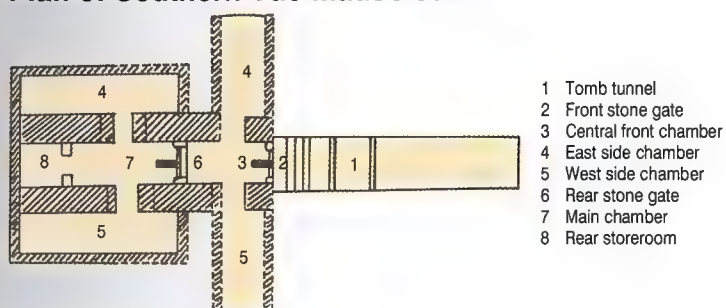
# **Unveiling the Mysteries of the Southern Yue Mausoleum**





**The Southern Yue Mausoleum built 20 metres beneath Xianggang Hill in the city centre of Guangzhou went undiscovered for 2,100 years (by Tai Chi Yin).**

### Plan of Southern Yue Mausoleum



### Territory of Southern Yue



**Tomb chambers hewn from red sandstone and modelled on the layout of imperial palaces give the visitor a feeling of entering an underground palace (by Tai Chi Yin).**



**B**etween the Qin and Han Dynasties (221 B.C.-A.D. 220), the Qin general Zhao Tuo, taking advantage of the political instability in the Central Plains, established the Kingdom of Southern Yue in the areas of Guangdong and Guangxi. He assumed the title of "Wu Di" (the Martial King) and built his capital at Guangxi. In 111 B.C., the kingdom was destroyed by Emperor Wudi of the Han (to be distinguished from Wu Di of the Southern Yue). The kingdom existed for ninety-three years under the reign of five kings, only the first three of whom had prepared mausoleums for themselves.

The location of the imperial tombs of the Southern Yue kings had long been a mystery. At the time of his death, the people were told that hearses carrying the body of the dead ruler departed from four different city gates, and many false tombs were built outside the city. The second and third kings followed Zhao Tuo's example and used similar methods to obscure the exact location of their mausoleums.

During the period of the Three Kingdoms (220-280), Sun Quan, the King of Wu, attracted by the precious treasure which was said to have been buried with Zhao Tuo, sent thousands of men to Guangzhou. They did not find what they had come for, but they did discover the mausoleum of Zhao Yingqi, the third king of Southern Yue. They robbed the tomb of many of its treasures. From then on, grave robbers continued the search for Zhao Tuo's tomb, believing that the riches contained in this tomb would be much greater than that found in Zhao Yingqi's. It was not found, but the tomb of Zhao Mei, the second ruler, was finally unearthed.

### **Southern Yue Mausoleum Beneath Xianggang Hill**

At Yuexiu Park I got off the bus. Yuexiu Park was ranked as one of Guangzhou's eight best scenic spots during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). At the west rim of the park, beneath Xianggang Hill, lay the imperial tomb of the Southern Yue.

Mr. Chen was my guide to the Southern Yue Mausoleum Museum. He explained everything about the tomb in careful detail. One male and one female figure are inscribed on the two twelve-metre-high exterior walls which protect the earthen red mausoleum structure. There are also graphics representing lions and other beasts. Their style is antique and traditional. The male and female figures are extraordinary as they represent the sun and the moon gods, and were designed to step on giant snakes to symbolize their power to expel evil spirits and their eagerness to make progress. Their form was taken from relics uncovered in the mausoleum itself.



*A red sandstone tiger, a replica of the tiger tally unearthed from the mausoleum, is positioned overlooking the street (by Tai Chi Yin).*



*The three-storey museum building constructed to resemble the slanting tomb tunnel of the mausoleum (by Tai Chi Yin).*

*The design of a male representing the Sun Deity fighting snakes carved on one side of the entrance wall and a female representing the Moon God carved on the wall on the other side suggests exorcism of malevolent spirits (by Tai Chi Yin).*







The towering wall piled up by red sandstone rocks at the outer section of the mausoleum is a copy of the sandstone walls within the tomb. In between these walls stands a bluish plate glass wall, an idea probably taken from the plate glass relics unearthed from the tomb, China's oldest so far. In order to match the antique style of the entire mausoleum structure, the Chinese characters meaning the "Southern Yue Mausoleum Museum of the Western Han", inscribed on the exterior wall, were specially copied from samples of Han style calligraphy found on relics discovered in Han tombs in Hunan's Mawangdui.

As we were ascending the broad staircase leading towards the tomb chamber on the upper section of the hill, Mr. Chen told me how the mausoleum was discovered. In June, 1983, the local government started construction of new buildings at the site where the museum now stands. When the foundation was dug to eighteen metres, people noticed that the sides of the excavation were mostly lined with red sandstone blocks. They looked through the cracks of the blocks and saw nothing but total darkness. People started to make all kinds of guesses; some said it was an air-raid shelter, some thought it was a secret arsenal and some believed that they had found an ancient tomb. Archaeologists later confirmed that this mysterious underground structure was an ancient tomb, that of Zhao Mei, the second ruler of the Kingdom of Southern Yue. The treasure long sought after by many had revealed itself after 2,600 years of solitude.

The museum has three levels of exhibition halls. The lowest level houses a gift shop and a projection room where films about the origins and discovery of the tomb are shown. On the second and third levels are displayed the relics unearthed from the tomb. The "star" of the museum — the mausoleum structure itself — hides deep within Xianggang Hill beneath the museum. The mausoleum faces a southerly direction, the customary setting for most imperial tombs. According to Mr. Chen, the mausoleum's "double-court four-chamber" plan is a copy of the layout of the Southern Yue palace. Space for the mausoleum was hallowed out twenty metres deep from the hilltop. Self supporting stone blocks covered the mausoleum's top like a lid. This architectural technique is quite different from the mound-heaping method employed in the tombs of most other rulers of the same era. This mausoleum is also the largest and oldest known stone chamber tomb possessing early Western Han murals in Guangdong and Guangxi.

A glance at the floor plan shows that the mausoleum is shaped like an inverted "T" with two rectangular symmetrical side chambers 4.3 metres in depth located at the front. The entire mausoleum covers an area of 100 square metres. It is divided by stone walls into front and rear portions with seven adjoining chambers.



***Gilded bronze base of a lacquer wooden screen. The image of the figure is taken from the legend "Yue people holding snakes". Sitting on his shanks with bulging eyes and with a structural member on his head, the man has a snake in his mouth, one in each hand and other two pressed under his feet. The five snakes and the man intertwine together to create an open-work design (by Tai Chi Yin).***



## Protective Mechanism Challenges Modern Day Archaeologists

The builder of the mausoleum must have worried that his permanent resting place would be robbed. Not only did he position his tomb in the most secret place possible, he also ordered the installation of protective mechanisms at both the front and rear stone gates. Once the mausoleum gate was closed, five stone pillars automatically fell into position to prop the door from the inside so that those who tried to re-open it would find the task almost impossible, as did modern day archaeologists. A lot of time and effort was spent on overcoming this mechanism during the archaeological excavations. Visitors can get a bird's-eye view through the protective glass canopy that now covers the mausoleum.

We walked along the tomb tunnel to take a closer look. A chill went down my spine as we entered. It is said that some skeletons of immolated people were excavated from the tomb. One of them, the "Magistrate", held a bronze seal that confirmed that the dead man was an official in charge of the seraglio.

The walls and ceiling of the central front chamber are entirely covered with red and black cloud murals. To its east and west are two chambers. The eastern chamber served as a storeroom for instruments used in rites, musical performances and at banquets. Archaeologists found it filled with bronze ritual vessels, wine vessels, gold and silver ware, bronze mirrors and a *liubo* chess set, a set of 14 bronze *niuzhong* (bells with a semi-circular knob on top); a set of 8 bronze *goutiao* (musical instruments) and a set of 5 bronze *yongzhong* (bells with a cylindrical handle on top). Next to the chimes and sonorous stones, the skull of an immolated male of around 18 years old was discovered. He probably had been a musician.

The western chamber was designed to be the storeroom for a huge number of funeral objects, ritual vessels, musical instruments, weapons, chariot and horse instruments, life utensils and other relics of which the important ones are gold and silver-inlaid chariot and horse ornaments, gold-inlaid tiger tailies, iron armour metal arrowheads, painted bronze mirrors, a gold and turquoise-inlaid mirror with a support, and two cases of dozens of iron tools. Archaeologists who first cleared this chamber had to lie on their stomachs on suspended wooden planks and work on the relics from above. It was not otherwise possible to keep the relics intact because the chamber was so jammed with them that there was absolutely no space to stand. Archaeologists worked slowly and carefully with brushes and bamboo picks. Layer by layer they unearthed heaps of ivory, gold, silver, bronze, iron, porcelain, jade, gemstone, glass, lacquered wood and bamboo sacrificial objects. Apart from objects, remains of sacrificial fruits, animals and immolated male and female attendants were also found. The eastern and western side chambers are now empty, and unearthed relics have been moved to the exhibition rooms.

Even more exciting relics were excavated from the rear portion of the mausoleum. We passed through a second pillar-protected stone gate to reach the main chamber where the ruler's coffin was placed. Coffins discovered in the mausoleum came in a set of two — one in-

**Illustration reconstructs the scene of a barbecue several thousand years ago.**



**One of the two grills unearthed from the rear storeroom of the tomb. With all the necessary fittings — an iron hanging chain, iron grate-sticks and grilling forks — this grill has silently testified that the Southern Yue people found a way to cook food with grill 2,000 years ago (by Mo Jianchao).**



side the other with space in between for placing funerary objects. These double coffins date back to the Han Dynasty and were the first of their kind found in Guangzhou. According to Mr. Chen, when the coffin was first opened, archaeologists found that little was left of its occupant except for bits and pieces of teeth and the skull. After examination, archaeologists confirmed that the occupant was a 40 to 45-year-old male. He wore a jade burial suit, a face mask of gold, held a semi-circular jade tablet in his hand and was laid among heaps of precious gold, silver ware and gemstones. Of the nine seals that the corpse carried, a gold seal with coiling dragon design was particularly important as the Chinese characters engraved on it said, "Wen Di Xing Xi" (the Seal of Emperor Wen Di) — the key proof that the occupant of this huge underground mausoleum was actually Zhao Mei, the second king of Southern Yue.

There is a side chamber on each side of the main chamber. The one to the east was the burial place of the ruler's wife and concubines. Experts identified them by means of gold plated bronze seals with tortoise design found in the same chamber. Characters engraved on these seals indicated their various titles.

In the west chamber archaeologists found seven human skeletons that had not been placed in coffins but had been scattered among the remains of pigs, cows, lambs and other sacrificial animals. Engraving on mud blocks indicate that the dead may have been chefs and attendants from the imperial kitchen.

Beyond the main chamber was the rear storeroom for precious foods. Archaeologists found here hundreds of large bronze and iron cooking utensils, some of which still contained the remains of poultry, seafood and fruits.

For management reasons, all these relics have been removed to the museum's exhibition halls, except for a few coffins which now stand within the barren walls of the dimly lit and secluded stone chambers.

Relics unearthed from the main chamber are exhibited on the museum's second and third levels. Having been cleaned, classified and placed in glass showcases located in well illuminated halls, these relics do not have the ghostly feeling that sometimes accompanies funerary objects.

### The Oldest Jade Burial Suit

The most exciting relic is the jade suit in which Zhao Mei was buried. This suit dates from the early Han Dynasty and is China's oldest jade burial suit so far discovered. It is made up of thousands of pieces of jade, each pierced at all four corners and tied together by silk thread. Much of the silk had rotted and it was quite an effort to re-assemble the loose pieces of jade to restore the suit. At each side of Zhao Mei's waist were two gold and jade inlaid iron swords. The longer one, measuring 1.46 metres, is China's longest Han Dynasty iron sword.

The nine seals found inside Zhao Mei's coffin are also an important find as they confirm his identity. Of these nine seals, the golden "Seal of Emperor Wen Di" with its coiled dragon design, is China's only known seal of a Han period king. The calligraphy is upright and dignified; its engraving is powerful and its design elegant. The material and size used for this seal were meant to be superior to that of the Han Dynasty emperor — a fact that reflects the king's ambition to be the supreme ruler in Guangdong and Guangxi. According to the Chinese



*The gold seal of Emperor Wu Di with an S-shaped dragon with claws and scales carved on the top of the seal as a handle. When unearthed it was placed by the left side near the tomb occupant's abdomen (by Tai Chi Yin).*

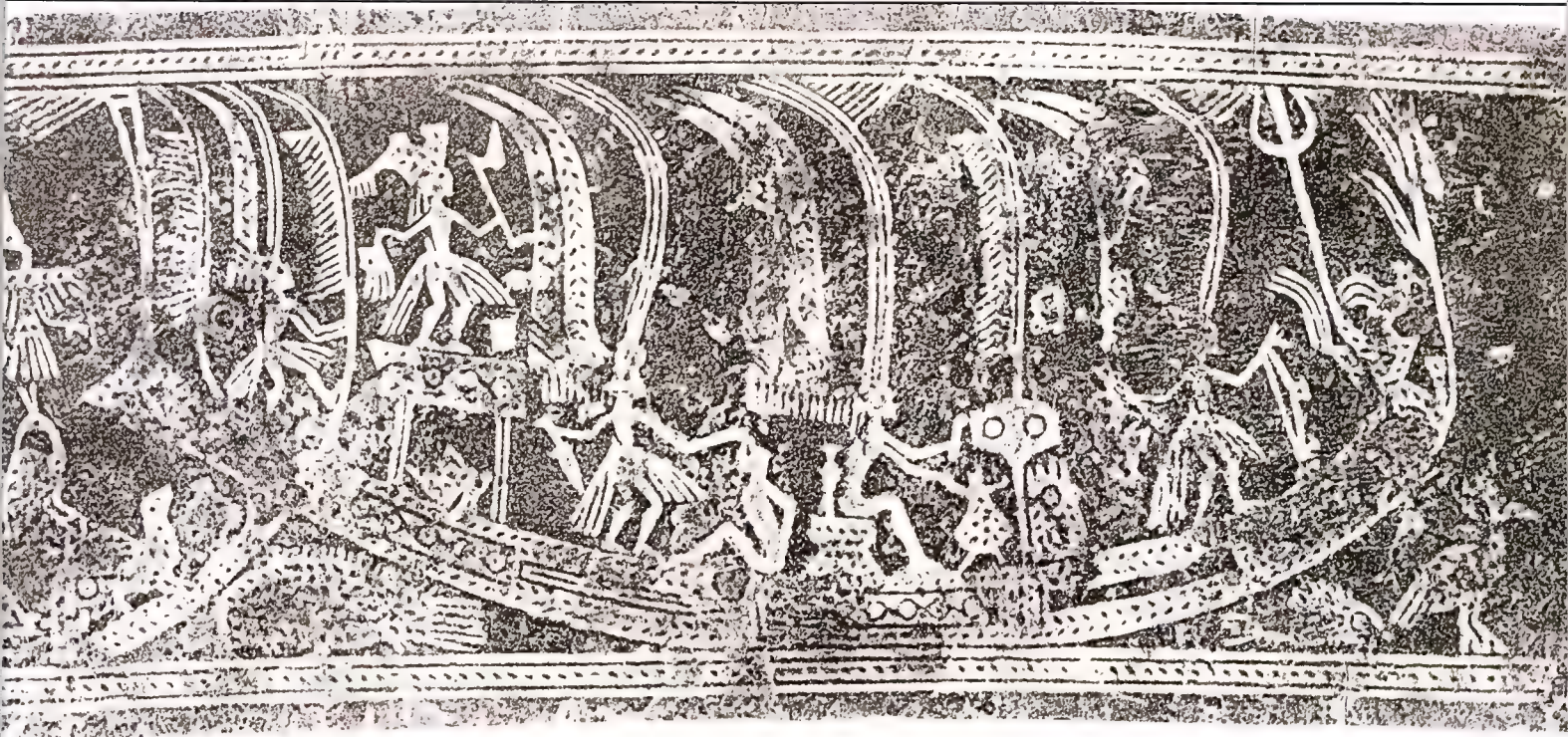






**The seal is nicely engraved with simple and vigorous strokes (by Mo Jianchao).**

**On the belly of this bronze bucket four ship designs are found. Five of the six figures on the ship wear feather hats and skirts. Many severed heads hung on the ship suggest that this is a battle fleet returning home in triumph (by Mo Jianchao).**





historic reference "Biographies of Southern Yue Kings" in *Records of the Historians*, Zhao Tuo died during the fourth year of the Jianyuan reign, and his grandson Hu ascended the throne. After more than ten years, Hu also died and was subsequently given the title "Wen Wang" (the Refined King). Yet the discovery of the Seal of Emperor Wen Di and the private jade seal of Zhao Mei, which the mausoleum's occupant wore, confirmed that the grandson of Zhao Tuo was actually named Mei and not Hu as recorded. The seals also proved that Zhao Mei had already assumed the title of "Wen Di" during his reign. Relics unearthed from the Southern Yue mausoleum played a very important role in the correction of historical data.

A total of twenty-three seals were unearthed from the mausoleum. They were made from various materials such as gold, jade, bronze, crystal, agate and ivory; the design of their handles includes roving dragon, hydra, tiger, tortoise, fish and the inverted *dou* (a trapezium grain measure). Three of the twenty-three were made of gold, thus making Guangdong the province yielding the most Han period golden seals.

Most other relics discovered in the Southern Yue mausoleum are bronze objects like musical instruments, wine vessels, cooking utensils and mirrors. Of interest are two rectangular grills unearthed from the mausoleum's storeroom. Archaeologists have left the iron grilling forks on the grill where they originally were, and on the wall immediately above the grill an illustration reconstructs the scene of a barbecue several thousand years ago. In addition, there is also a set of nine engraved wine buckets. Other major bronze finds include a set of eight bronze *goutiao* inscribed with characters meaning manufactured by Yuefu (an official conservatory for collecting and composing songs and ballads) during the ninth year of Wen Di's reign, (another fact to prove that the title "Wen Di" wasn't granted to Zhao Mei after his death), and a set of three bronze chimes. Each and every one of these chimes and *goutiao* can sound a complete octave of clear, crisp notes and could even be used in a present day performance.

Of the many funerary objects, quite a few were uniquely shaped. The one which impressed me most is a wine cup carved out of a single piece of jade in the shape of a rhinoceros horn. The body of the cup is covered with interlocking thunder motifs incised in high relief. Its graceful design and smooth engraving techniques make this cup a masterpiece in the art of jade carving.

Of the two hundred plus jade pieces found in the mausoleum, most were exquisitely carved decorative objects such as swords and pendants. Exclusively ornamented and resplendent are the necklaces worn by the ruler and his wife which feature combinations of jade beads, gold beads and perforated jade pieces.



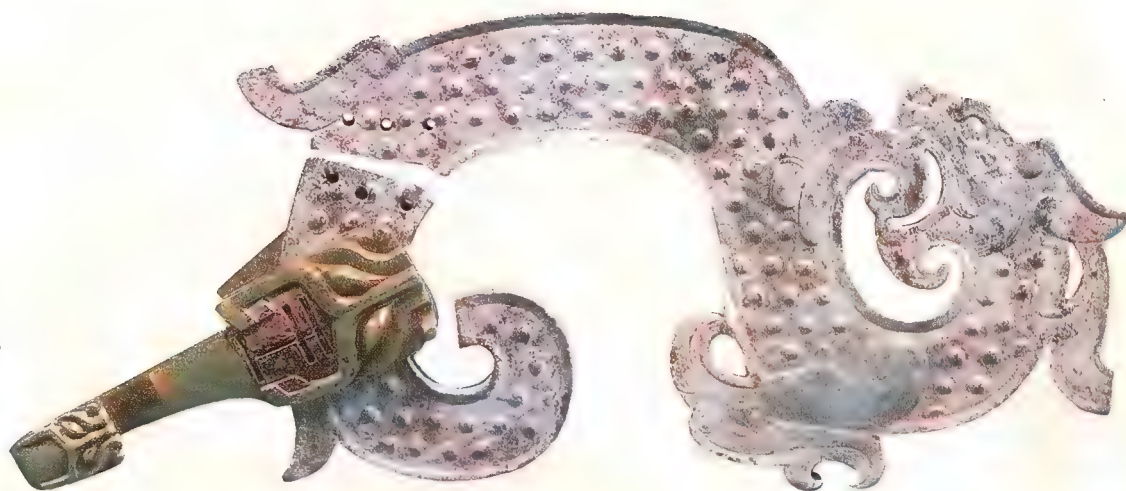
Translated by Chapman Lee



***This open-work jade ornament with a phoenix on the upper right side and tassel pattern on the upper left has broken the traditional trend of symmetry in ancient jadewear design. Later jadewear and bronze became increasingly realistic. Inference can be drawn from the two gold joints on the lower part of the object that the emperor of Southern Yue was rather fond of this broken jade ornament (by Tai Chi Yin).***



**Jade dragon hook clamped by a gold-inlaid tiger head with a Chinese character meaning "king" engraved on it. The whole object depicts the fight between these two fierce animals which may also have symbolic overtones (by Mo Jianchao).**

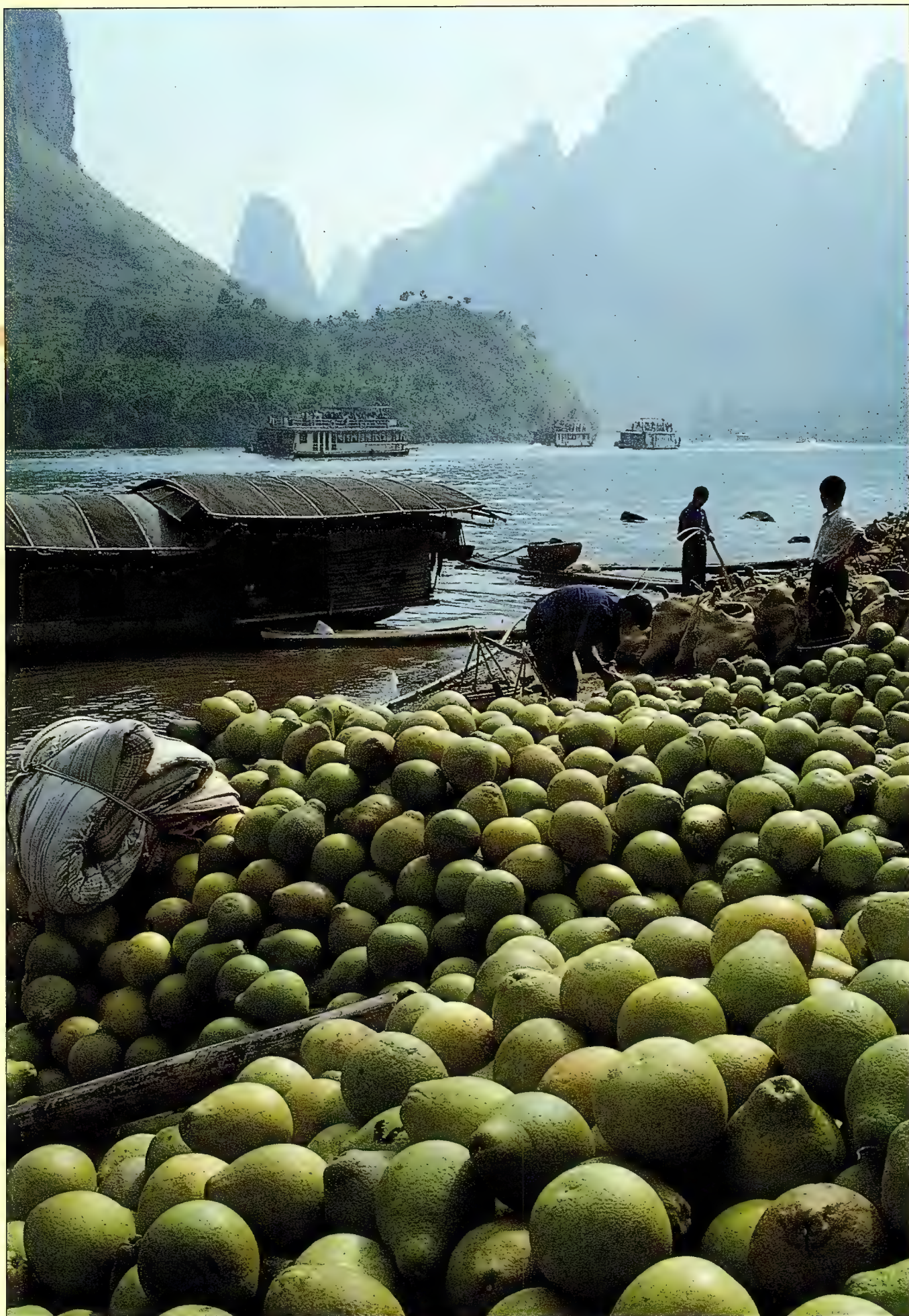


**This tiger tally is a token representing imperial decree for effecting troop deployment (by Mo Jianchao).**



**Green jade horn-shaped wine cup made from a whole piece of jade is the first discovery of this type of utensil from Han Dynasty tombs (by Mo Jianchao).**





Autumn is the pomelo harvest season and the time when one can see literally mounds of Shatian pomelos piled up in Rongxian County waiting to be sold and transported all over the country and overseas (by Zhang Yan).



# The Shatian Pomelo

## — A Specialty from Rongxian County

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY HUA NIAN



Old buildings that blend Oriental and Western architecture can still be seen in the old streets of Rongcheng Town.

From the Mid-Autumn Festival to the Spring Festival, among the abundance of festive goodies popular among the folks from Guangdong and Guangxi, one can always find pomelos. And among the different types of pomelos, the most tasty and well-known are the Shatian pomelos grown in the Rongxian County in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

### Pomelos on Sale on Every Street Corner

When one enters the county, he notices mounds of pomelos lining the two sides of nearly every street. Some pomelos are carefully stacked up in small pyramids in big baskets while some pomelo sellers simply leave the produce piled up like small mounds on pavements.

The golden pomelos that seem to glisten under the sun attract many customers. The fruit is enjoyed so much that they were often sold by the basket. Within the heart of the city, even more shops can be found selling the people's apparent choice of fruit.

When I visited a local friend, naturally the first treat served by the host was pomelos. Dinner was served after this fruity appetizer with the first course being stewed pomelo peels. Juicy pomelos were again presented as dessert after the scrumptious meal. However, according to our host, the pomelos sold nowadays might not be purebred Shatian pomelos. The subject of discussion among all the guests proceeded to shift to the origin of the Shatian pomelos.

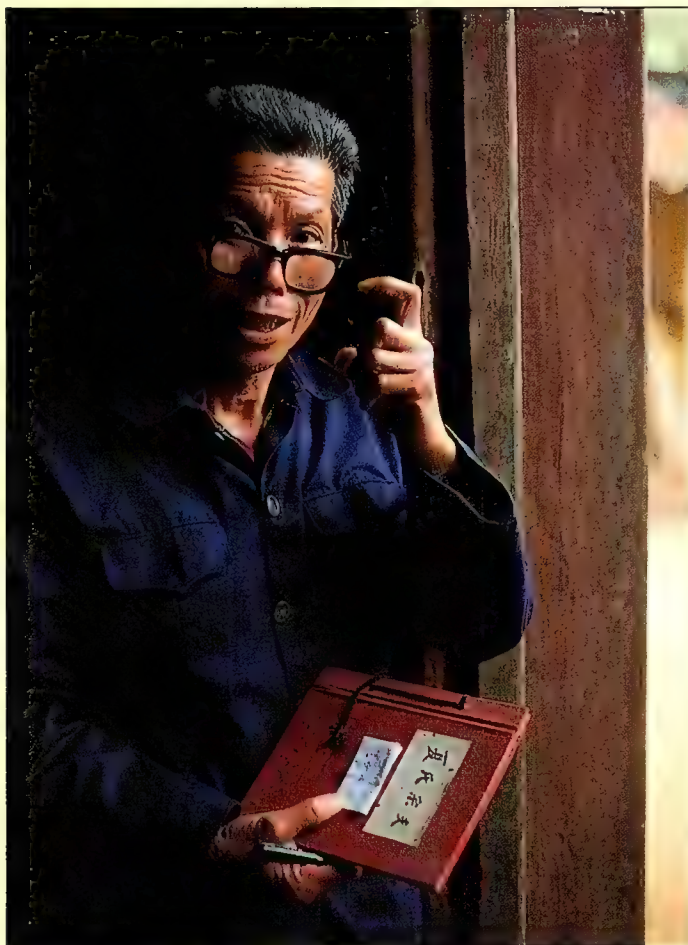
### A Name Bestowed by Emperor Qianlong

The story of "Shatian" pomelos began in a village of the same name. During the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), there was a scholar by the name of Xia Jigang who lived in Shatian Village in Rongxian County. When he was in Ningbo in Zhejiang Province, his friend Qin Yi, who came from Yanghe Village in Zhejiang, presented him with two Yanghezi pomelo plants to take back to Shatian with him to plant in his garden. The plants matured and started to bear fruit after three years. The fruit tasted even better than those grown by his friend. In 1780, when Emperor Qianlong visited provinces south of the Yangtse River, Xia Jigang presented the emperor with some of his fruit. The emperor took a fancy to it immediately and proclaimed it an imperial tribute. The emperor, however, decided that the name Yanghezi was no longer appropriate for the fruit since it had moved to a new and better breeding ground.





Pomelo trees are grown in well tended terraced fields on the hillside (by Tai Chi Yin).



According to Mr. Xia, the raising of Shatian pomelos has been passed down through eight generations before his time.



Seedlings of Shatian pomelos will be planted in places far remote from Rongxian so that more people can enjoy the delicious fruit (by Tai Chi Yin).





*Shops and stalls selling pomelos line the streets of Rongcheng Town.*



*Piglets are also an item that have made Rongxian famous.*

The village was set in a valley with several groups of farm houses in the centre surrounded by slopes covered with terraced fields where pomelo and magnolia trees grew. Pomelo seedlings were grown separately on small pieces of flat land between the slopes. The appearance of the place alone justified the nickname the "Home of Pomelos". I was told that most of the seedlings would eventually be sold to growers from other provinces.

The oldest member of the Xia family took out the family's genealogical chart and narrated the story of the origin of the Shatian pomelo in a most colourful detail. I learned that the breeding method of the sweetest pomelo had been passed down for eight generations before him.

Mr. Xia held up two pomelos and demonstrated that Shatian pomelos could be divided into two main types — the soft branch pomelos and the tough branch pomelos. The soft branch pomelos, with short and small stalks, have a smooth exterior, small seeds and juicy white pulp with a palate-stimulating sweet flavour which is considered the king of the sort. The tough branch pomelos which do not quite match up to the soft branch pomelos have a coarse exterior and larger seeds. The big long stalk of the fruit is also known as the "papaya stalk".

Before we left, Mr. Xia in accordance with one of the family's age-old customs of presenting pomelos as farewell gifts to friends gave me a pair of pomelos. The Chinese name for pomelos "you" sounds very similar to the Chinese word for friends. That is why some people referred to pomelos as "Youzi" meaning good friends.

### **Hanging Pillars of Zhenwu Pavilion**

Besides being famous for its Shatian pomelos, Xiayan chicken and cinnamon, the two major scenic spots in Rongxian County which tourists should endeavour to visit are Mount Duqiao, which is the 20th Taoist sacred ground, and Zhenwu Pavilion built on the Jinglue Terrace.

Hence, he bestowed on the fruit its new name of Shatian after Xia's home village. From that time on, Shatian pomelos became known around the country. I was told that pomelos grown elsewhere never tasted as good as those from Rongxian. This phenomenon can be explained by the soil in Rongxian County which is rich in minerals such as phosphorus, potassium and calcium, which give the fruit its mouth-watering flavour. Shatian pomelos are still considered by many to be the finest in all of China because it is the parent to all the different breeds and also because no other pomelo could beat its magnificent taste.

Furthermore, the descendants of Xia Jigang are still living in the village growing Shatian pomelos with the original formula developed by their scholarly forefather and handed down from generation to generation. Intrigued by the story, I decided to visit the home village of the famous Shatian pomelo.

### **Yulantang — the Birthplace of Shatian Pomelos**

We passed by Shatian Village after driving west for more than a dozen kilometres from Rongcheng Town towards Guiping and finally arrived at the home of the Xia family — a small village named Yulantang (Mansion of Magnolia).





*Standing on top of the Zhenwu Pavilion, one can see Mount Duqiao, a Taoist sacred mountain quietly resting beneath a thin misty veil.*



72 *The pillars, beams and bars made from hardwood were fitted together so ingeniously that the Zhenwu Pavilion is often called "the most magnificent structure under the southern sky".*





*A family wades across a shallow stream on their way to visit their relatives — a pleasant sight at Licun Village, the hometown of many overseas Chinese.*

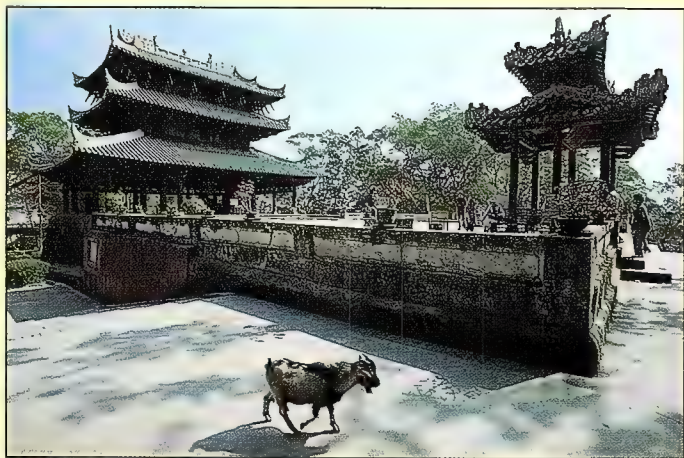


Zhenwu Pavilion is different from virtually all the other ancient pavilions I have seen. It is a three-storey structure with three stacked eaves and a pointed top. The outer eaves which extended much further and lower than the two inner eaves are a rare feature in traditional Chinese architecture.

However, it is the internal structure and layout of the building that intrigue visitors. The supporting framework of the building comprises 3,000 rock hard ferreous mesua pillars and beams connected by perfectly fitting one piece to the other at hidden joints. The wooden beams intersect in such a concisely well-laid out manner to form a strong and geometric structure. The most amazing feature of the architecture is the four huge pillars on the second floor. They hang vertically from the upper floor and almost touch the floor board of the second floor, leaving a space of a little more than an inch be-

tween. One's first impression might well be that they were mistakenly sawed short at the base. One can freely move one's palm in the space between the pillars and the floor. I tried putting a rolled up map under one of the pillars and also found that I had no difficulty in moving it around between the narrow space. It is almost magical how the four pillars can support the weight of the entire upper floor, the main beams and other structural components, the roof and tiles, and the decorations on the extended eaves and yet not rest on the floor.

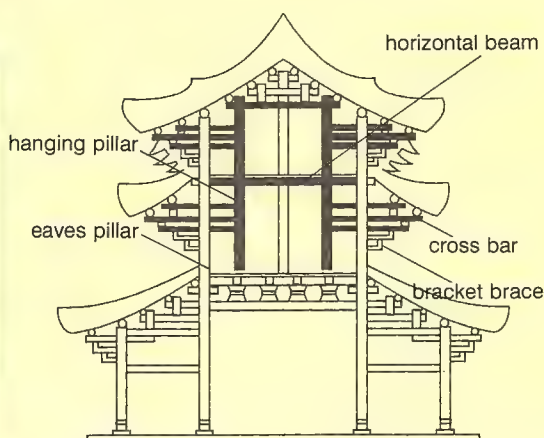
This unique architecture had become a major subject of research and debate among architects over different periods in history. However, the mystery has now been solved. It has been revealed that its ingenious builders had made use of a delicately designed system of levers in constructing the building. The structure at the upper portion of the four hanging pillars comprises eighteen cross bars in two groups, one on top of the other, which are fitted into the eave pillars thus enabling the hidden pillar erected on the ground floor to penetrate the upper floors and extend as the supporting bars, based on a carefully calculated lever system. The eave pillars become the pivot of the bar which holds up the eave on the outer end and supports the hanging pillars on the inside. Just like a carrier pole, the system of levers helped to support the tiled eaves and the huge hanging pillars. Like a balance scale, the system maintains the delicate balance of the ancient building both structurally and aesthetically. The fact that the building has survived the battering of wind and rain and earthquakes over the past 400 years underscores its superb design and construction. Although four centuries have passed, the wooden pillars have never required painting and appear not to have aged at all. Their dark surface actually has a patina that appears to glow.



*The unique lever system of the Zhenwu Pavilion is designated as a "national treasure" of ancient Chinese architecture (by Tai Chi Yin).*

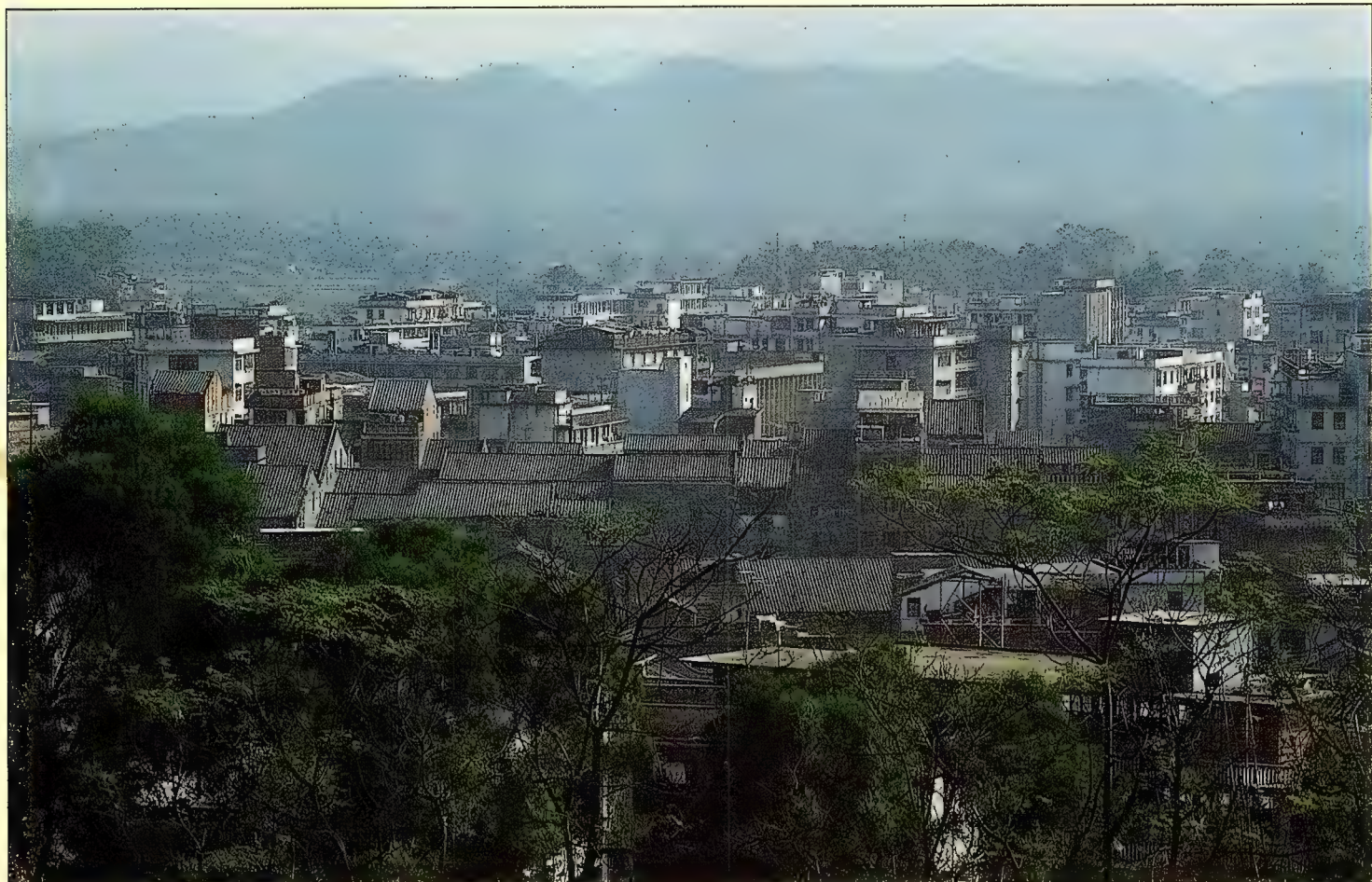


*The four huge pillars on the second floor of the Zhenwu Pavilion which support the inside framework of the building actually hang above the ground.*



**Structure of Zhenwu Pavilion**





*The old town of Rongxian is slowly being modernized with its old face fading away and being replaced by a new look.*



*Many overseas emigrants from Licun Village would probably still remember this warm spring which is still indispensable to those remaining in the village.*





*This building in Rongcheng Town which originally served as the luxurious home of famous army generals from Guangxi is now the headquarters of the Association of Overseas Chinese.*



*Few people are aware that Shancui Middle School in Licun Village where the majority of the students are from farmer families was founded by a well-known Guangxi clansman and army general, Huang Shaohong.*

The Jinglüe Terrace where the pavilion stands was built between 758 and 779, during the early Tang Dynasty as a training ground for soldiers by Yuan Jie, who was the head official of Rongxian County and a well-known poet. However, the original structure on the terrace had all become dilapidated or removed with the passing of time. Around 1573, after sustained losses from fires which they suspected to had been caused by Zhu Chun, the God of Fire dwelling on Mount Duqiao, the residents of the county built the three-storey grand pavilion to honour King Zhenwu, the God of Water, hoping that no more fires would occur.

### **The Largest Hometown of Overseas Chinese in Guangxi**

Rongxian County is the ancestral home of many Guangxi clansmen who had emigrated overseas. It is also the hometown of five historical provincial governors and more than seventy army generals. The city streets here are lined with two and three-storey buildings with fancy Western-style decorated balconies, a typical architectural style commonly seen in hometowns of overseas Chinese. Some of the residences here also have spacious front or back yards reflecting the status and wealth of their owners. Many of those mansions were once homes of famous generals from the region.

At present, there are more than 300,000 people from Rongxian County scattered in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. The people of



*A Hong Kong television actor pays tribute together with relatives to his forefathers during a trip to Rongxian, his ancestral home (picture contributed by Liu Jianrong).*

Rongxian began to migrate in large groups starting from as early as the time of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851-1864) during the latter years of the Qing Dynasty. At the time, many people from the county joined the Taiping forces. However, the glory of the rebellious force did not last long. To escape from the persecution of the Qing government, many soldiers from Rongxian and their families began to migrate via Vietnam to countries in Southeast Asia including Malaysia and Thailand. Since then the stream of emigrants has continued to flow from the county to more than twenty countries and regions.

About five kilometres northeast of Rongcheng Town there is a village named Yangwai, which is believed to be the home village of Yang Yuhuan, the famous imperial concubine of Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang Dynasty (618-907). One still find relics related to the rare beauty in the village. I visited the village expecting to catch a glimpse of the place where the famous concubine once dwelled, however, many of the historical remains have inevitably lost their glory with the passing of time. A temple built in her memory has been reduced to little more than rubble and the statue once erected in the temple which portrayed the charm of the famous beauty is no longer found here.

According to the villagers, there once was a well which was named after the concubine located not distant from the temple, however, it was also destroyed.

**Translated by Ursula Yeung**



# Festival in Honour of the Ancient Dujiang Weir System

PHOTOS & ARTICLE BY GE JIALIN

**A**t the traditional Qingming (Clear & Bright) Festival in early April, I arrived at the Dujiang Weir in Sichuan where a vibrant congregation had already set up facilities with flags of many hues fluttering. As soon as I stepped out of the car, I was carried along by the moving crowd to the river dike. Originally I had planned to find a quiet spot to sit down and enjoy the releasing of water. Now it seemed I would be fortunate enough if I could just find a place to stand.

Today, the annual ceremony commemorating the ancient Water Releasing Festival at Qingming is to be staged here.

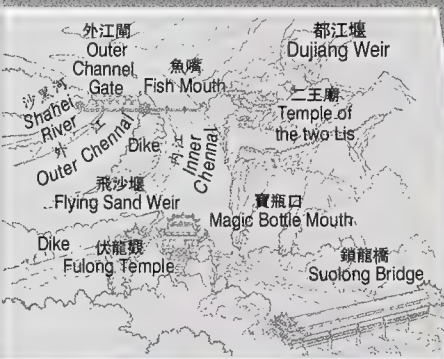
## The Dujiang Weir System

The Dujiang Weir, 59 kilometres north-west of the city of Chengdu, is one of ancient China's best-known water conservancy projects.

*At the Water Releasing Festival, the dismantling of the makeshift dam releases great excitement from bo*



The statue of Li Erlang, son of Li Bing, at the temple devoted to their memory at the foot of the Yudi Mountain.





*Journal of Management Inquiry* 16(4)

A man in a blue jacket and shorts sits on stone steps in front of a large, ornate Chinese building. A large calligraphic inscription is visible on the wall behind him.

As in the mid-1980s, when the 1988-89 flu season started, it was only in winter and March that there was a significant rise in cases. As the number of cases dropped, it was back to the way it had been before the winter. When the 1990-91 winter came, March was not a big shaped part of it, and it was not a winter of high influenza activity in the West. So when the people we studied came



2,601 axes were built and 71 1.1m bars and 320 bronze chains altogether. Measuring 1,145 kilometres across, the Jin River was the locally known as the Dujiang. Thus the project came to be called the Dujiang Wei.

### The Flying Sand Weir: An Engineering Marvel

Li Bing had a spillway and the Flying Sand Weir built at the point just before water enters the Magic Bottle Mouth along the inner channel in order to allow the water to spill over the Flying Sand Weir into the outer channel in case of a flood. The water here is turbulent and carries a great amount of mud. Consequently, the weir had to be moved away. To facilitate this undertaking, Li Bing devised to empty a wooden box



Right: Beating of gongs marks the commencement of the Water Releasing Festival (by Zhang Qianglun).

People in ancient costumes of Qin and Han style portraying Li Bing, the provincial governor, prefectural officials and farmers at the times make sacrifices to the river (by Jiang Mingyi).





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A large, detailed map of the Yellow River (Huang He) region, showing the river's course, surrounding mountains, and settlements. The map is framed by a decorative border and is mounted on a wall.

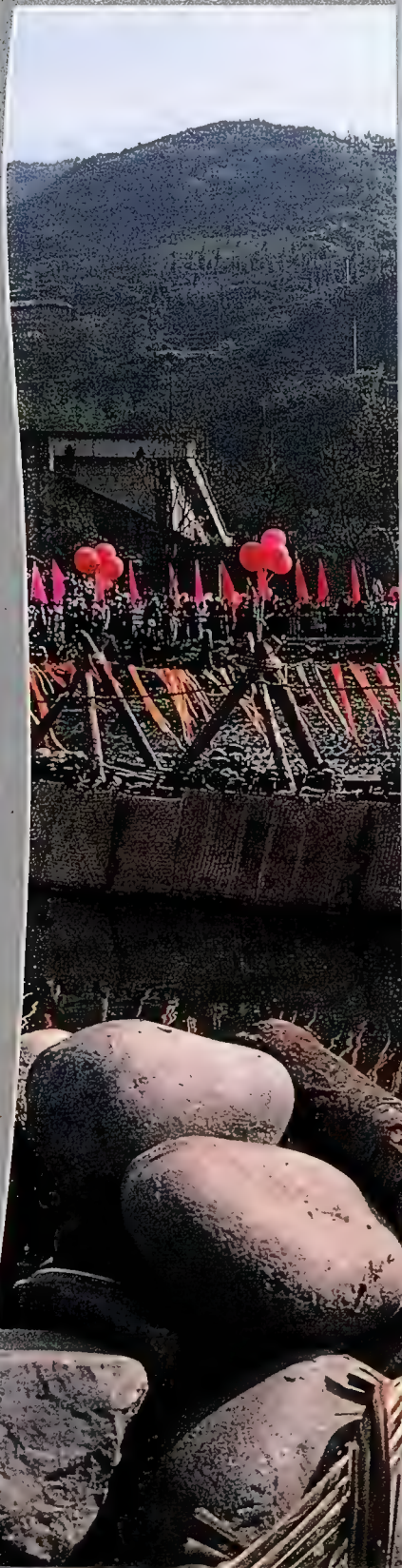




Left and below:  
People line all vantage points along  
dike and river in anxious anticipation  
the loosening of the makeshift clam.  
A landmark invention by ancient people  
in the art of hydraulic engineering, this  
kind of makeshift dam works well in  
checking the surging waves of the river.



On the day of the Water Releasing Festival, temporary stages are erected  
along the street where dramas and operas are performed. (by Rao Runming.)





lived at their job and Heaven would ensure good crops. Thus, county officials would not have to worry about not collecting enough taxes. However, should an official fail to meet the water-releasing ritual would go well. There were feared to be natural disasters of all kinds and, to boot, the residents might start to revolt. It was highly possible that the county magistrate would lose his job if such events came to pass.

### Other Festival Activities

The Water Releasing Festival is the most festively celebrated event for people living near the

During War, Many men there sold whole bowls put on their ceremonial garments to lead on the water-releasing process. On the day, the people at the foot of the Yude Mountain to the north of U Bing and his sons also dressed by a carnival atmosphere. Quizzes are performed on makeshift stages in his street. At the temple produce market, daily vendors, farm tools and handicrafts in all kinds and specifications are sold. Private businessmen put up tents along the street to offer their goods and services, and shout at the top of their lungs to attract customers. Food stands selling delicacies of Sichuan style cooking (chicken with each other in dishes as well as in food but they

spectators now leaving the river bank, even and the county shot to catch raptors and the variety shows performed by county performers and opera troupes as well as itinerant actors from the villages. The performances include the Dragon Dance, Lion Dance, and walking on stilts.



As part of the sacrifices offered to the river, paper replicas of sheep and pigs are thrown into the water and drift away.

At dusk, a "fox dragon" emerges to the north of the dragon gorge and drums. A group of five embowered young men, surrounding a long dragon made of bamboo, dance a great excitement. It is said that in the past, the spectators would shoot colorful fireworks at the dragon and the dancers would increase their speed and movement as a fire was built up around them. People then believed such a great fire would deliver adequate rainfall and freedom from drought. With such a burning hope, they would carry on with great ardor all well into the night.

Translated by Huang Yong





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## BUSINESS STRUCTURE AND MAJOR ITEMS

### A. GLOVES DEPT.

Handmade gloves, sewing gloves, knitted gloves and gloves for other uses, scarves, knitted garments, knitted sets, and other knitted & sewing wears.

### B. HATS DEPT.

Sewing hats, knitted hats and other knitted wears.

### C. ARTISTIC GARMENTS & TEXTILES DEPT.

Silk embroidered blouses, knitted & woven garments, cotton rugs, dish cloths, tea towels, textiles for bed use, gold & silver embroidered pieces, cushions and various products of artistic textiles, bath towels.

### D. STRAW, BAMBOO, RATTAN, WILLOW PLAITED PRODUCTS DEPT.

Straw hats, straw mats, straw products, jute plaited products, bamboo plaited products, rattan plaited products, willow plaited products, wall paper, wooden bead cushions, etc.

### E. FURNITURE DEPT.

Blackwood furniture, lacquered furniture, carved furniture, steel furniture, wooden furniture, wooden wares, decorations for chinese style restaurants, etc.

### F. SHOES DEPT.

Cotton shoes, espadrilles, slippers, cement shoes, leather shoes, pig moccasin shoes, vulcanised shoes, sports shoes, etc.

### G. ARTISTIC HANDICRAFTS DEPT.

Jade carvings, ivory carvings, imitation antique porcelain; imitation antique sundries cloisonne enamels, rosewood wares, ceramics for daily use, glass wares, spare parts of bicycles, etc.

### H. JEWELRY DEPT.

Gold & silver jewelry, green jade precious stones, semi-precious stones necklaces, cloisonne, fresh water cultured pearls, pearlstrings, etc.

### I. ARTISTIC CARPETS DEPT.

Silk carpets, woolen carpets, blended fibre carpets, craft tapestries, etc.

### J. TOYS DEPT.

Plush toys and toys of other kinds.

### K. GIFTS DEPT.

Souvenirs for X'mas, wooden pyramids, coloured wooden ducks, cotton thread products, jewelry cabinets & boxes, fans, stone carvings, beaded articles, painted egg shells, X'mas lights, etc.

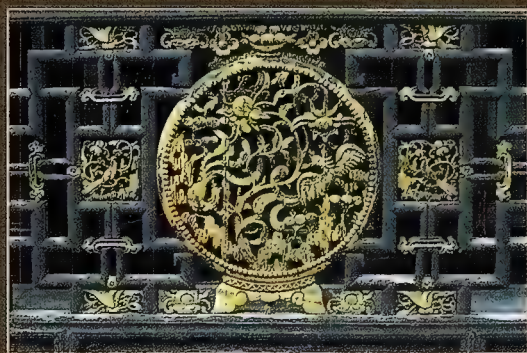
### L. FASHION ACCESSORIES DEPT.

Umbrellas, rain gear, cases, bags, human hair, traditional chinese stationery, chinese musical instruments, etc.

### M. COMPREHENSIVE BUSINESS DEPT.

Dealing in import business of steel, copper, wood, wool synthetics, chemicals, artificial fur, nylon, nylon taffeta and all kinds of textile fibres, raw materials, etc.





*Elegant wood carving of the Ming Dynasty on the balustrade at the entrance to the memorial hall*

# Memorial to a Famous Geographer

ARTICLE BY BU MING



*Scrolls inscribed with commemorative writings by ancient and contemporary authors displayed in the main hall (by Tai Chi Yin)*





**N**anyangqi, located in Jiangyin County, Jiangsu Province, appears to be just an ordinary village in southern China. Near the entrance to the village flows a rivulet spanned by a small ancient stone bridge, an essential thoroughfare for villagers and other pedestrians. Shrouded in a green grove stands an old building with grey tiles and white-washed walls.

This old house is the former residence of Xu Xiake (1586-1641), a renowned Ming Dynasty geographer, traveller and explorer. The house, which covers an area of 580 square metres, has been recently renovated. In its courtyard there is a six-metre-high yew tree with a thick trunk and exuberant foliage, which was brought to the village from Beijing by Xu Yanfang, Xu Xiake's grandfather. Formerly grown in a pot, it was transplanted in the courtyard by Xu Xiake, who was encouraged by his mother to take interest in nature and the mountains and rivers of his motherland. The tree has lived more than 400 years.

The former residence now houses the Memorial Hall of Xu Xiake. On display in the hall are Xu's genealogy, literary works, tourist maps and comments about him by Chinese and foreign scholars, as well as his collections of stone specimens.

Inlaid on the three walls of the main hall are 76 stone carvings. In the hall one also finds 98 poems and articles written by 85 famous men of letters from the area south of the Yangtse River Valley, describing in detail Xu's family history and his activities.

When Xu Xiake was 35 years old, he built a new house named Qingshan Hall to celebrate his mother's recovery from a serious illness. Later, his own residence also bore the same name.

Xu Xiake's tomb, first built at Qianmaqiao 1.5 kilometres northwest to Nanyangqi Village, has been moved to the back of the memorial hall with Xu's statue erected in front of the tomb.

Ceremonies to commemorate the 350th anniversary of his death were held in October, 1991.

***Xu Xiake's statue erected in front of his tomb (by Tai Chi Yin)***





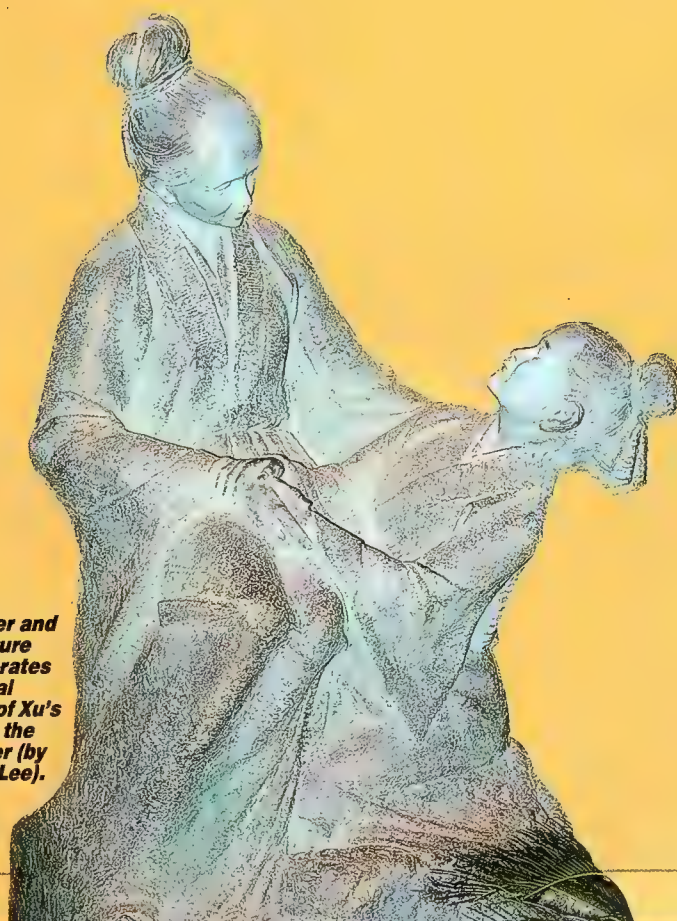
***Xu's tomb now at the rear of his memorial hall was first built 1.5 kilometres away from the village (by Tai Chi Yin).***



***The well from which Xu's mother drew water to cultivate beans (by Tai Chi Yin)***



***This mother and son sculpture commemorates the seminal influence of Xu's mother on the geographer (by Chapman Lee).***



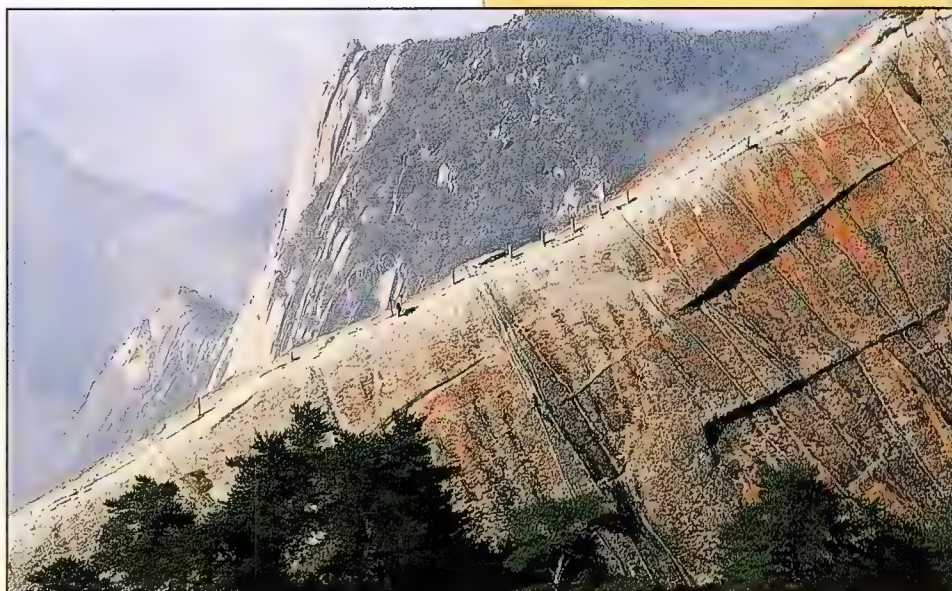


## A True Pioneer

The better part of his life was spent in travelling. Having only the most rudimentary means of transportation in those days, Xu Xiake travelled mainly on foot regardless of the seasons and adverse weather conditions. His geographical expeditions took him to most parts of China. In all, he travelled to 17 provinces and regions: Beijing, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Henan, Anhui, Hubei, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou and Yunnan, and left to posterity a record of his travels in a book called *Travel Notes by Xu Xiake*. It is a 600,000-word book in the form of diaries. It is not only a depiction of the landscapes but also a detailed and precious geographical record of China. In fact, he was the first person to take such a lively interest in relief and geology. Among his accomplishments, he traced the source of the Xijiang and Yangtze Rivers. He also recognized that the Salween and Mekong Rivers are separate in their upper reaches.

Xu Xiake's original name was Xu Hongzu. In compliance with the ancient Chinese practice he was given an alternative name — Xiake — which was to become more famous and which outshone his original name. He was born in 1586 of a literary family. His forefathers were all good at writing poems and prose. Both his great grandfather and grandfather were government officials but when Xu Xiake was born, his family was on the decline. His father died when he was 19 and his mother, well-known for her skills of weaving high quality filmy cotton, shouldered the burdens of the family. She had a great influence on Xu Xiake's whole life.

From his early days, Xu Xiake disliked studying the Eight-part Essay, the *Four Books* and the *Five Classics*, which were



**Xu Xiake once climbed Mount Huashan in Shaanxi Province. His diary reads: "All four sides of Huashan are sheer rock. There are no trees from the base to the top" (by Chan Yat Nin).**

obligatory courses for students at that time. He often secretly brought into class his favourite books on literature, history, geography and local records. When he read these books he was so carried away that he completely forgot that he was studying in the classroom. Influenced by the injunction in these books that "it is necessary to travel to eight out of the nine administrative divisions and see four out of the five famous mountains in China", he formed the idea that "a true man should travel around the country and should not be confined to a corner". He resolved to leave his home and travel to distant places.

His desire was supported by his understanding mother, who said: "A man's true aim is to go in all directions, so how could I just keep you as a pet?" When Xu Xiake made his first journey at the age of 21, his mother gave him a grand send-off. She saw him off outside the village and asked him to

"show me the illustrations of the scenic spots you have visited when you come back".

At first, Xu Xiake could not bear to be too far away from his mother, so he only toured round his home area, boating in Taihu Lake and climbing the East and West Dongting Hills. The natural beauty of the charming, gentle and misty lakes and mountains aroused a strong desire for more travelling and later he went even farther and farther to all corners of the country.

The first diary included in his *Travel Notes* is a description of his tour of Tiantai Mountain in Zhejiang Province. When he saw the beautiful scenery, he was so excited that he "ran barefoot among the grass and trees on the edge of a cliff" and "could not fall asleep at night".

## Exploring the Source of Dragon Pond Waterfall

The next day after visiting Tiantai Mountain, Xu Xiake went to Yandang Mountain.

One of the scenic spots in Zhejiang Province, Yandang Mountain is, like Tiantai Mountain, a natural wonder made of igneous rock. The difference is that Tiantai Mountain is made of granite while Yandang Mountain is made of rhyolite. The latter is marked by steep cliffs and isolated peaks due to erosion by wind and rain. Xu Xiake was captivated by the exquisite scenery, especially the waterfall at Great Dragon Pond. He had never seen such a grand waterfall. According to his diary, he stood there watching for a long time when it suddenly occurred to him that the *General Geographical Records of the Ming Dynasty* said that the waterfall had its origin in a lake at the top of Yandang Mountain. Curious to see the lake for himself, Xu Xiake resolved to climb to the top of the mountain. Despite the change in weather conditions from sun to rain as they climbed higher, Xu Xiake



**"Roars of water could be heard in the distance. Between the ridges I saw a waterfall roaring from the northeastern valley down into a deep pond." This was Xu Xiake's description of the Houpu (Roaring Fall) in Guizhou Province (by Jin Tielu).**



ent on climbing with his servant. They put  
o for the night at the Yunjing Temple,  
here he was told by an old Taoist priest,  
ing Yin, who had lived there for several  
ecades, that the so-called Yanhu Lake  
ad long been overrun with weeds and was  
tally unrecognizable from its former ap-  
pearance. Early the next morning, Xu Xiake  
eaded with Qing Yin's disciple to be their  
uide. Up climbed the three of them, each  
ith a stick in hand to push aside the long  
rass that came up to their knees. When  
ey came to the limit of the guide's knowl-  
dge of the area, the guide would go no  
rther. He told Xu Xiake that the lake was  
n top of a peak in the west and that there  
ere still three peaks to cross over. Then  
e returned to the temple.

After crossing over two peaks, their walk  
ecame even more risky because the ridge  
as as sharp as a knife blade and every  
tep was a risk. He now began to seriously  
oubt there could be a lake in an area  
here there was not even enough place to  
alk safely.

He decided to go no further, yet he did  
ot want to return along the same route.  
fter a thorough survey, he saw a terrace  
own a cliff. Holding a makeshift rope  
nade of four puttees, he slowly descended  
o the terrace. The terrace was so narrow  
hat it could barely hold his feet and below  
t was a bottomless abyss. Consequently he  
ad to climb back up the rope. Un-  
ortunately, when he was halfway up the  
ope, it caught on a rock and snapped and  
he slipped down to the terrace again. The  
servant standing on top of the cliff was  
breathless with anxiety but Xu Xiake calmly  
etried the broken puttees and finally  
climbed up the cliff. When he reached the  
top again, he happily told the servant who  
ad lingering fears: "Without the hardship  
of climbing up, how could I see such  
beautiful scenery?"

In the spring 20 years later, after Xu  
Xiake accompanied Xu Zhongzhao, his first  
cousin, to visit Eastern Tiantai Mountain,  
they went to visit an old friend. In their chat,  
the friend asked Xu Xiake if he had ever  
been to the Yanhu Lake on top of Yandang  
Mountain. That evoked memories of his  
earlier expedition. The next morning he got  
up before daybreak. Putting on a pair of  
straw sandals, he set off by himself to look  
for Yanhu Lake a second time. This time he  
climbed directly up the Great Dragon Pond  
Waterfall. A 15-kilometre walk took him to  
the top of Yanhugang, where he saw a de-  
pression surrounded by weeds as de-  
scribed by the Taoist priest so many years  
earlier. He made a close observation of the  
depression and found two streams flowing  
out of the depression, one flowing south,  
another north. Yet both of them he noted,  
"have absolutely nothing to do with the  
source of the waterfall". His long standing  
suspicion that there was no lake proved to

be correct. His first-hand experience re-  
dressed the error in the official records.

That night he slept in the open on the  
peak. At midnight he woke to find himself  
among hundreds of sleeping David's deer,  
which made him feel peaceful and serene.

After his mother's death, Xu Xiake was  
determined to devote himself totally to trav-  
elling. When he was 51 years old, he em-  
barked on a journey with a monk named  
Jing Wen and a servant. This journey was  
to be his last one, and it set two records:  
the longest in time and farthest in distance.  
He left his footmarks on plains, hilly lands  
and mountain areas in Zhejiang, Jiangxi  
and Guangxi, and even in the remote  
mountains and gorges of the Yunnan-  
Guizhou Plateau. At that time, most of these  
areas were still untraversed. Xu Xiake  
suffered many mishaps on his journeys. He  
slipped and fell into water several times,  
was robbed three times and sometimes  
was in the awkward predicament of having  
no money to buy food. But despite all the  
difficulties coupled with illness, he never  
gave up his explorations.

### Cave Crawling

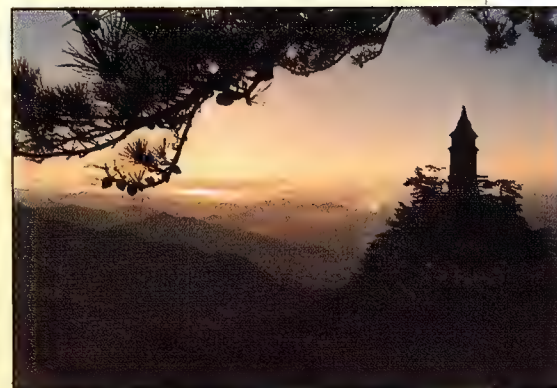
Before his survey of the Qinren Cave in  
Chaling County in Hunan Province, Xu Xiake  
was told by the local people that the cave,  
as well as the nearby Maye Cave, was the  
residence of a divine dragon and ordinary  
people had no access to these caves. The  
more mysterious the cave was described to  
be, the stronger the desire to explore it Xu  
Xiake had. In spite of the efforts of the local  
people to dissuade him, Xu Xiake, holding  
a torch, entered the cave and crawled for-  
ward in the water. He was forced to return  
only because the wind inside the cave was  
so strong that it nearly blew out the torch.

It was not his nature to give up like this  
so he switched over to explore the Maye  
Cave. It was said to be the residence of a  
divine dragon and some monsters. People  
said that only those who knew witchcraft  
could safely enter the cave. Xu Xiake  
offered high rewards and finally got a local  
person to act as his guide. At the entrance,  
the guide asked what kind of wizard Xu  
Xiake was. Xu Xiake said he was but a  
scholar. Surprised at this answer, the guide  
refused to go with him, saying that he did  
not want to get killed. Seeing this, Xu Xiake  
was forced to go with only his servant.

Holding torches, they gingerly felt their  
way down with their feet and slowly  
reached the bottom of the cave. They  
entered a tunnel which was barely one  
foot high. The ground of the tunnel was  
dry and flat so they crawled forward on  
their stomachs. After they had passed two  
small grottoes, they came to a place where  
the cave suddenly widened. There Xu Xiake  
saw "glittering and translucent stone walls,  
sculpture-like columns hanging down and  
upside-down stone lotuses", stalagmites



**When Xu Xiake toured Yixing, Jiangsu, he could never imagine that today people could produce such a huge pottery teapot ( by Chapman Lee).**



**In 1629, Xu Xiake made a trip to Panshan Mountain in Tianjin, which was called "First Mountain East of the Capital" (by Liu Guanghui).**



**Xu Xiake visited Zhangzhou several times and did detailed textual research on the forming of the rivers and mountains in Fujian Province (by Wong Chung Fai).**





**In Guangxi, Xu Xiake explored the areas surrounding Guilin. By means of range estimation and pacing, he produced detailed records of the karst topography.**



**The four beautiful scenes in Dali, Yunnan Province are, as Xu Xiake put it, "winds in Xiaguan, flowers in Shangguan, snow on Diancang Mountain and the moon over Erhai Lake" (by Gong Jian).**



**Tengchong in Yunnan was the westernmost point in Xu Xiake's lifelong journeys (by Wang Miao).**

joining stalactites, which looked like a heavy curtain. It was a wonderful sight. Only when the torches were close to burning out did Xu Xiake tear himself away and made his way back out of the cave.

More and more villagers were gathering together outside the cave. Although they feared that Xu Xiake and his servant had been eaten up by the monsters, yet they did not have the heart to leave. When Xu Xiake finally emerged from the cave and saw so many people, he thanked them for their concern and said: "I have explored many dangerous caves, but the most beautiful and satisfying is this Maye Cave."

Not long after, Xu Xiake and his party embarked on a boat trip from Hengzhou, Hunan Province, to travel upstream along the Xiangjiang River. While the boat lay at anchor for the night at a place called Xintang, a gang of robbers stole onto the boat and, armed with swords, they robbed those on board. Awakened by the commotion, people jumped into the water to escape. Xu Xiake, who could not swim, tumbled into the river. Fortunately he was rescued by another boat. His servant was wounded and the monk Jing Wen was stabbed with a knife in his struggle to prevent the robbers from snatching the records of their travels.

By sheer luck the three of them had a narrow escape from death. In these circumstances attempts were made to persuade Xu Xiake to go back home but he refused to give up his westbound journey. They returned only as far as Hengzhou, where Xu Xiake appealed to one of his friends for help. He raised a mortgage on the land rent at home to pay for necessary clothes and travelling expenses and then they continued the journey.

### **Exploring Karst Topography and the Yangtse's Source**

They next entered Guangxi. Xu Xiake stayed in Guilin for some 20 days, traversing every karst pinnacle and spectacular cave, exploring in detail the karst topography. In his diary Xu Xiake depicted the spectacular scenes in the Seven-Star Cave and the picturesque hills and rivers outside the cave, and described the topography. He also kept a detailed record and analysis of the dimensions, distribution, structure and features of the 15 caves in the Seven-Star Cave by means of range estimation and pacing.

When Xu Xiake arrived at Kunming he was met by his friend Tang Tai, a local poet and painter, who was waiting patiently for his arrival. Xu Xiake was by now penniless. During the feast in honour of Xu Xiake, Tang Tai detected Xu's utter exhaustion and constant coughing. He advised Xu Xiake to stay in Kunming to be nursed back to health and then to return to his hometown. But Xu Xiake replied: "I feel I would

owe a great deal to this beautiful land if I give up my exploration." Some 20 days later, when he was a bit recovered, he insisted on setting out.

The Jinsha River lies 150 kilometres north of Kunming. After exploring valleys of the Minjiang River and the Jinsha River, Xu Xiake put the record straight that the Minjiang River was much shorter than the Jinsha River. In his long article *Exploring Sources of Rivers* he pointed out that "the true source of the Yangtse River must be the Jinsha River". This inference corrected the previous assumption that the Minjiang River was the source of the Yangtse River recorded in the famous ancient geography book *Tribute of Yu* which had been regarded as an authoritative work for thousand years. Xu Xiake was the first man to point out that the Jinsha River is the main source of the Yangtse River.

### **Annals Written Under Jizu Mountain**


Yunnan's beautiful, tall and upright Jizu Mountain was a famous mountain that Xu Xiake had long looked forward to seeing. There at the Xitan Temple he buried the bones of Monk Jing Wen who had died of illness during the journey. Then he began to conduct a detailed survey of the lie of the mountain. After that he went west along the Jinsha River to Lijiang, and thereafter to Dali and Yongchang. He even reached Tengyue (present-day Tengchong) in the border area between China and Burma. He had to rely on the goodwill of friends and local monks to cover his expenses. This marked the westernmost point of his travels. He would have crossed the border to explore Burma if it were not for his friends' dissuasion and the fact that there were wars and related pestilence in Burma.

When he returned to Jizu Mountain, at the invitation of the magistrate of Lijiang, he began to write annals of the Jizu Mountain. He also took this opportunity to recover from the fatigue of his long journeys.

During this period, in spite of a sore foot, he climbed up the mountain to conduct surveys. In the autumn of 1639, he went up to Shizilin Hill, where the monks invited him to stay overnight to admire the full moon. Fearing that his servant might catch cold, Xu Xiake told the servant to go down the hill for the night and entrusted him with all his keys. The servant, seeing that after three years' journey, Xu Xiake still had no inclination to return home, decided he had had enough and hit on a malicious idea. He took all Xu Xiake's money, expensive clothes and other valuables leaving only the books, papers and specimens, then left without saying good-bye. In his diary Xu Xiake wrote: "In the three years away from home, the master and the servant were always together. How hard-hearted he was to part company with me when I am ten thousand li from home!"



sent by order of the emperor to the Western Regions. While I, as a common man, have managed to make long journeys to many untraversed regions; thus I will die without regret!"

In 1641, Xu Xiake died at the age of 55. When he died, he was still holding two specimens of stones in his hands. 

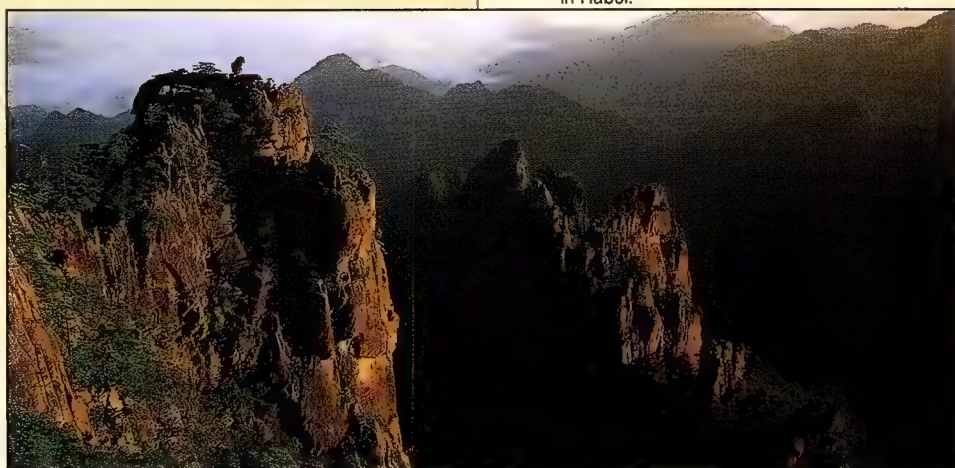
Translated by Chen Jiayi

### Chronological Table of Xu Xiake's Journeys of Exploration

- 1586 Born in Nanyangqi Village in Jiangyin County, Jiangsu, on January 5.
- 1607 Aged 21, first tour of Taihu Lake, which marks the beginning of his lifelong travelling and exploration.
- 1609 Tour of Shandong, Hebei and Beijing. Climb up Mount Tai. Visit to Temple of Confucius and Forest of Confucius.
- 1613 First visit to Tiantai Mountain and Yandang Mountain in Zhejiang Province.
- 1616 Tour of Baiyue Mountain and Mount Huangshan in Anhui Province. Tour of Wuyi Mountains in Fujian.
- 1617 Tour of two karst caves in Yixing County, Jiangsu.
- 1618 First tour of Mount Lushan in Jiangxi Province. Second tour of Mount Huangshan.
- 1620 Tour of Fujian second time.
- 1623 Successive tours of Mount Songshan in Henan, Mount Huashan in Shaanxi and Mount Wudang in Hubei.



**In his travel notes, Xu Xiake left an account of the water mills in Yunnan's mountain areas. He wrote: "Mills are driven by water and are used to grind wheat into white flour." (provided by Huang Feng)**



**"It is not worth seeing other mountains if you have been to the Five Great Mountains\*; and it is not worth seeing the Five Great Mountains if you have been to Mount Huangshan." This was the high tribute Xu Xiake paid to Mount Huangshan (by Chan Yat Nin).**

- 1628 Tour of Fujian third time. Tour of Luofu Mountain in Guangdong Province.
- 1629 Second tour of Beijing. Exploration of Panshan Mountain in Jixian County, Tianjin.
- 1630 Fourth tour of Fujian. Tour of Fugai Mountain located on the border of Zhejiang, Fujian and Jiangxi en route.
- 1632 Second tour of Tiantai Mountain and Yandang Mountain.
- 1633 Third tour of Beijing, then on to Shanxi where he visits Mount Wutai and Mount Hengshan. On the return journey, he tours Fujian for a fifth time.
- 1636 Journey from Jiangsu to Zhejiang, then to Jiangxi.
- 1637 Travel from Jiangxi to Hunan, then to Guangxi.
- 1638 Trip from Guangxi to Guizhou, then to Yunnan. Ascends Jizu Mountain first time.
- 1639 Tours Yunnan. Goes as far as Tengchong in border areas, then back to Jizu Mountain.
- 1640 Explores Jizu Mountain. Returns home in June due to illness.
- 1641 Dies at home on January 27 at the age of 55.

\*The Five Great Mountains are Taishan in Shandong, Hengshan (the "heng" here means balance) in Hunan, Huashan in Shaanxi, Hengshan (the "heng" here means lasting) in Shanxi and Songshan in Henan.



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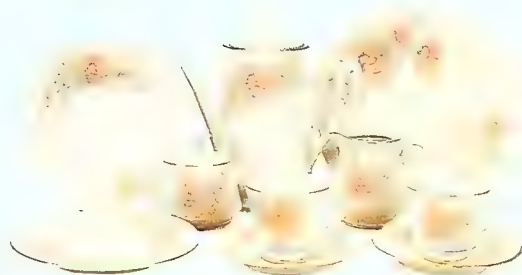


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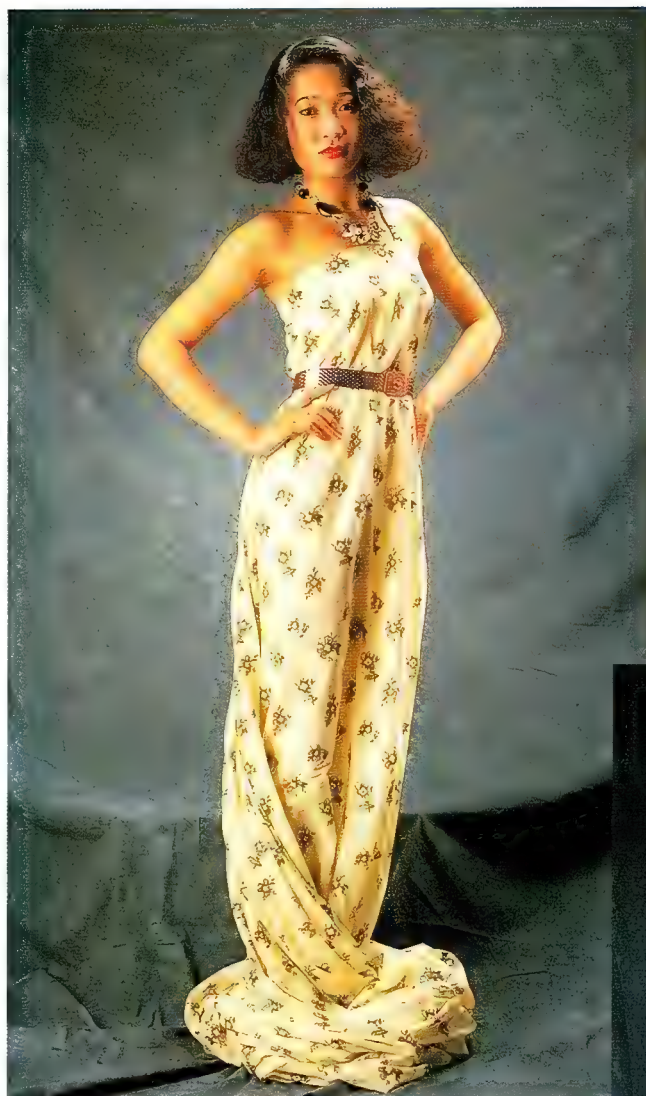
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Embroidered robes used by the four schools of Mei, Cheng, Xun and Shang are designed along simple lines but are elegant. First from the right is a black robe of the Cheng School; second from the right is a pink robe used by all four schools; first from the left is a bright blue costume of the Xun School and the second from the left, a white gown of the Mei School.



Bao Wanrong not only goes on the stage to study the characteristics of Beijing Opera's various schools, but also applies his knowledge and experience to designing theatrical costumes.

FOR THE  
COLLECTOR





A complete set of costumes used by the Mei School in the opera *Xiang Yu the Conqueror Parts with His Concubine*: a yellow robe with tucked phoenixes (right), a robe with scales (center) and a yellow embroidered cape

# Bao Wanrong, a Connoisseur of Beijing Opera Costumes

PHOTOS BY TANG ZAIQING TEXT BY XU ZHANQING



Formerly Bao Wanrong himself performed in Beijing Opera. This is his stage photo from *The Nymph of the River Luo*.



**B**ao Wanrong is a famous amateur Beijing Opera actor. He used to be one of the best pupils of Xun Huisheng, one of the four famous *dan* (female lead) of Beijing Opera. But what makes him enjoy widespread renown today is his precious collection of invaluable Beijing Opera costumes.

Bao Wanrong was born of a scholarly family. His father Bao Juxiang was a well-known doctor, painter and calligrapher. When Bao Wanrong was still young, he learned painting under the supervision of his father. But he seemed to have a special affection for Beijing Opera. When he was fifteen, supported by his mother who was an opera fan, Bao Wanrong went against his father's will and switched to become a pupil of Xun Huisheng. In the 1950's, Bao Wanrong turned to professional opera and organized a troupe called the Bao Wanrong Opera Troupe, which toured round the country and went on the stage with famous actors and actresses. Just as he enjoyed a spell of fame and began to cherish aspirations of becoming a famous actor, his hope was doomed to ill fortune, thus he was forced to end his stage career. More than ten years later, he got the chance to return to the stage. He was over 50 then and was not able to perform so vigorously. But he was still emotionally attached to Beijing Opera. At the invitation of the Beijing Opera Troupe of Shanghai, he has become a teacher and is passing the performance skills of the Xun School on to young actors and actresses. At the same time, he has exhausted his savings

totalling several hundred thousand yuan and devoted himself to collecting and studying Beijing Opera costumes.

Bao Wanrong began his present collection of theatrical costumes in the 1950's, but most of the items were obtained after the late 1970's. His collection of over 1,000 costumes is complete in every line including embroidered robes for both male and female roles, make-believe armour, skirts, coats, mantles, capes, armour and headdresses, with stress on whole sets of costumes worn by Hong Niang (a young handmaid in *The Western Chamber*) and Huo Xiaoyu (the leading lady in *Emerald Hairpin*). Also among the articles are a 150-year-old gold embroidered cover of a sedan chair, and a gold embroidered bridal gown which is regarded as the best of its kind in the world. In this collection, one can appreciate the sophisticated embroidery, luxurious textiles and sumptuous colours for which Chinese costume is renowned.

Bao has devoted his life to designing, making and collecting these theatrical costumes, some of which are rare. He would also on occasion make those costumes which are decorated with thousands of small pieces of fluorite and jade. Carrying forward the eclectic tradition of the Xun School, the styles of the costumes designed by him incorporate the strong points of other schools: the free and easy style of the Xun School, the elegance of the Mei (Lanfang) School, the mildness of the Cheng (Yanqiu) School and the aloofness of the Shang (Xiaoyun) School.

Drawing on his solid foundation in painting acquired in his early years, Bao Wanrong is bent on implementing change in creating theatrical costumes. For example, he uses new-style brocade to replace satin used to make traditional embroidered robes, enabling these glittering costumes to look elegant. The skirts and coats designed by him are exquisitely crafted and gorgeous yet not in the least vulgar. The embroidered capes and mantles designed by him are decorated with seemingly ever-changing patterns, for example, pink flowers and light green leaves shaking slightly in many carriages. Thus, he has formed a style of his own, which enriches the form of expression of Beijing Opera costumes.

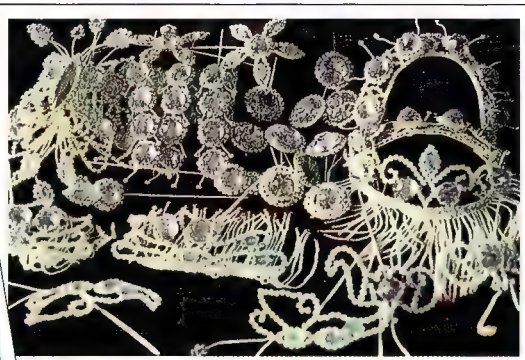
Bao's collection is not confined to the costumes of the Xun School to which he belongs. His rich collections have opened up a new field of costume connoisseurship and represent an important legacy in the long tradition of Beijing Opera. Through his contribution to the development of contemporary theatrical costume, he is instrumental in shaping the present development of this art form.

For several decades running, Bao Wanrong has been diligently pursuing the art of Beijing Opera. Though his early dream of becoming a famous actor has not come true, as a collector and creator of Beijing Opera costumes, he has reached the summit of his career and played a unique role in his beloved art form that he never could have visualized.

Translated by Chen Jiaji



Another stage photo of Bao Wanrong from *The Nymph of the River Luo*



This headdress with genuine metachromatic crystal is designed by Bao Wanrong.



Bao is painstakingly creating an elaborate headdress.





*Hanging on the wall are some of Bao's stage photos.*



*Bao Wanrong and some amateur actors and actresses (by Chan Yat Nin)*





# Pearl Cultivation in Beihai

PHOTOS BY CHAN YAT NIN

**L**ocated in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in southern China, the Beibu Gulf has a coastline of 1,478 kilometres, embracing the city of Beihai, a municipality under the direct administration of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. It is located on a peninsula with an area of 3,337 square kilometres and a population of 1.24 million.

As one of the starting points of the Maritime Silk Road more than two thousand years ago, seafaring and foreign trade began as early as the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220) and it became a free port after the Opium War (1840-1842). The city of Beihai has a mild and humid subtropical climate. It is warm all the year round with long springs and autumns, and a warm and sunny winter due to the influence of the balmy sea. With temperatures regulated by the sea and monsoons during summer, the place is an ideal summer resort with the mercury comparable to Qingdao. Its

annual mean temperature is 22.6°C. But for trade, the most significant factor is that warm water temperatures facilitate the growth and reproduction of pearl oysters.

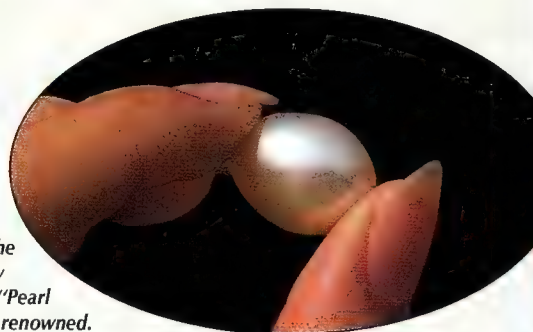
Hepu County, some 28 kilometres from Beihai, contains an ancient city with a history of over 2,000 years and a population of 930,000. Since the Qin and Han Dynasties, it has been the chief port in China's deep south.

The pearls produced in Hepu are called the Southern pearls, considered as high-quality pearls which enjoy worldwide fame. At the international markets there is a saying which goes, "The Western pearls produced in Europe are inferior to the Eastern pearls cultivated in Japan and the Eastern pearls are inferior to the Southern pearls cultivated in the South China Sea." History has made the Southern pearls into veritable national treasures of China, appreciated down through the ages.

## The History of Culturing the Southern Pearls

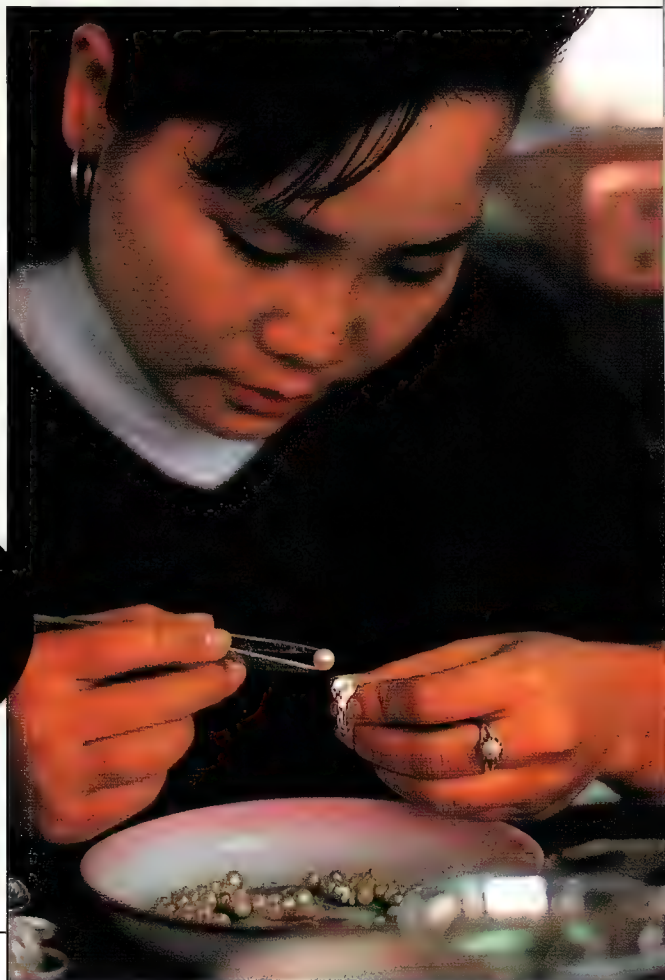
The production history of Southern pearls has paralleled the history of development of the industry elsewhere: from fishing for oysters and pearls to gathering cultivated pearls and then to artificial nursing of seed pearls.

*A pearl is now being set onto a silver ring by a craftswoman of the company.*



*The largest natural pearl possessed by the Beihai Pearl Company has been dubbed the "Pearl Queen" and is widely renowned.*

Before the 20th century, the cultivation of the Southern pearls involved first fishing for seed pearls and then simply placing them in an enclosed area, without any fishing and cultivation equipment. As it took eight or ten years to obtain the natural pearls, the yield of production was extremely low. At the beginning of this century, the pearlers there gradually learned how to cast the sticker stones to increase the survival probability of the seeded oysters, thus commencing the cultivation of the natural seeded pearls. In the late 1950s, with the improvement of the artificial fishing for seeds, simple seed-cultivating nests and other facilities began to appear and the pearlers began to use old fishing nets and ropes as stickers and transported the seed from the stickers to be nursed in the seed cultivating nests and later cast the young oysters on the sea beaches to grow freely as a way to cultivate the natural pearls. Such techniques have promoted the development of the Southern pearl industry to a much more professional level. The real breakthrough came after the introduction of transplants in 1965 and success in artificial cultivation of seed pearls in 1965. Since then hundreds and thousands of households in Guangxi have been employed by the Southern pearl industry.





## Manufacture of the Southern Pearls

Generally speaking, it takes four years to cultivate the Southern pearls and the process involves five stages: the nursing of seed pearls, the cultivation of oysters, the implantation of grains, a long period of pearl-cultivating management and finally harvest and manufacture. The yield of pearls is generally about fifty per cent and the best managed yields do not surpass seventy per cent. From this one can see the four difficulties encountered in the Southern pearl cultivation, specifically a long period of time before harvest, mastering sophisticated techniques, hazards and high cost. And therefore it is not easy to produce the Southern pearls, which rightfully symbolize wealth and status.

There is no fixed practice for harvesting pearls. It depends mainly on the commercially required thickness of the pearly layers, which should be at least 0.5mm, calculated on the basis of a pearl with a diameter of 6mm. At least one year is needed for the pearls to become mature enough to be harvested. After the harvest, follows the processes of selection, perforation, bleaching and stringing of beads. The pearl layers must treat the pearls following time constraints, otherwise they would undergo a chemical change caused by hyper-oxidization. As commercial pearls, it is necessary to classify them according to their shape, size, colour, lustre and the thickness of pearly layers. After this selection commences the process of perforating the pearls and stringing the beads. There are two methods of perforation, by hand and by machine. After perforation the pearls should be immersed in a ten per cent hydrogen peroxide solution maintained at certain temperature and stirred from time to time. The bleached pearls may then be further whitened to enhance their beauty.

After perforation and bleaching the pearls are inlaid in gold or silver rings or strung into pearl necklaces or bracelets. The best material for strings is nylon made in Japan; strings thus fashioned are not easily broken or tangled.

Apart from being fashioned into women's products – jewelry such as rings and earrings or daily cosmetics, the pearls can be incorporated into precious medicines or made into necktie pins, and shell carvings, etc. All these pearl products sell well all over the world including Southeast Asia, Europe and the United States.

## The Beihai Pearl Company

Set up in 1958, the Beihai Pearl Company (whose predecessor was the Hepu Cultured Farm) is the earliest established enterprise engaged in pearl cultivation, manufacture and development of serial pearl medicines. Its divisions include a pearl cultivating farm, a medicine factory and a pearl jewelry sales department. Its products include natural pearls, cultivated pearls, pearl jewelry and pearl-based medicines. Compared with inexpensive untreated pearls, the processed pearls can command a value of 6,000 yuan more. Of all the firm's products, the pearl layer powder and pearl powder with the trademark "Sea Treasure" (Haibao) have won the titles of provincial high-quality products in 1988 and 1989 respectively.

On the other hand, the "Pearl Mingmu Eye Drops" are a medicine for relieving eye fatigue, recovering eyesight and treating chronic inflammation and conjunctivitis. It was honoured in 1991 with "The Top Grade of Excellent Development" by the National Marine Pharmaceutical Society. "Pearl Compound Oral Liquid" is a new product which uses some traditional Chinese tonic medicine as a pre-

scription. It has the function of nourishing the liver and kidneys, moistening the face, strengthening alertness and prolonging life. It is effective in treating both the weakness of liver and kidneys, dizzy symptom, amnesia, weakness after illness, high cholesterol and hypertension. It is excellent when used as a tonic.

The research of modern science indicates that pearls contain many kinds of amino acids and more than twenty kinds of trace elements required by the body and which also have beneficial effects in the protection of heart and liver. Pearl Layer Powder, Pearl Powder or Pearl Compound Oral Liquid can promote cell regeneration, beautify the skin, increase the metabolism and retard the onset of senility.

These products are sold to more than twenty provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country and Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and Southeast Asia, Europe and the United States. The open door policy has brought to the Beihai Pearl Company new markets as well as a promising future. **C**

Translated by Gu Weizhou

### Beihai Pearl Company

北海市珍珠公司  
4 Chating Road, Beihai, Guangxi 536000  
Tel: 24913, 22589  
GM: He Xiuying

### Some Major Enterprises in Beihai & Guangxi

#### Guangxi Native Produce Import & Export Corporation

廣西土產進出口公司  
137 Qixing Rd., Nanning, Guangxi  
Tel: 22098  
Fax: (0771) 26553

#### Guangxi Arts & Crafts Import & Export Corporation

廣西工藝品進出口公司  
137 Qixing Rd., Nanning, Guangxi  
Tel: 27006  
Fax: (0771) 21712

#### Guangxi Import & Export Trading Company

廣西進出口貿易公司  
10 Xinghu Road South, Nanning, Guangxi  
Tel: 52371  
Fax: (0771) 27299

#### Beihai Import & Export Trading (Group) Company

北海市進出口貿易(集團)公司  
2/F., Huandu Grand Hotel, Guizhou Rd., Beihai, Guangxi  
Tel: 33667







## Major Hotels in Guangxi, Zhejiang and Sichuan

### Nanning, Guangxi

#### Mingyuan Hotel

明園飯店  
38 Xinming Rd., Nanning Guangxi 530012  
Tel: 28923 Telex: 48143 MIYUH CN Fax: (0771) 28583  
GM: Dong Weichao  
Opened October 1956  
248 rooms Rates: Double FEC ¥125  
Located in city centre, 34 km from airport, 3 km from railway station  
Facilities: shops, bar, disco, beauty salon, car rental

#### Xiyuan Hotel

西園飯店  
38 Jiangnan Rd., Nanning, Guangxi 530031  
Tel: 29923, 22075 Telex: 48137 XIYUH CN Fax: 24864  
GM: Zhang Shaohua  
Opened 1959  
760 beds Rates: Double US\$21, suite US\$25/27  
Located in the southern part of the city, 30 km from airport, 4 km from railway station  
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, conference room, shopping arcade, beauty salon, bar, clinic, billiard room, swimming pool, car and bicycle rental

#### Yongzhou Hotel

邕州飯店  
59 Xinming Rd., Nanning, Guangxi 530012  
Tel: 28323, 23120 Telex: 48145 JCYZH CN Fax: 25032  
GM: Jin Zhengzhong  
Opened 1956  
933 beds Rates: Standard US\$20  
Located in city centre, 34 km from airport, 3 km from railway station  
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, shops, beauty salon, bar, dance hall

### Guilin, Guangxi

#### Guilin Garland Hotel

桂林凱悅酒店  
86 Zhongshan Road South, Guilin, Guangxi 541002  
Tel: 332510, 332511, 332512 Telex: 48438 GLGAR CN  
Fax: (0773) 333340  
300 rooms Rates: US\$40  
Located 12 km from airport, 300 m from railway station

#### Guilin Osmanthus Hotel

丹桂大酒店  
451 Zhongshan Road South, Guilin, Guangxi 541002  
Tel: 334300, 332261 Telex: 48455 GLOSH CN  
Fax: (0773) 335316  
GM: Wang Tiansheng  
Opened 30 June 1987  
400 rooms and suites Rates: Single/double US\$60 (+15%), suite US\$70/80 (+15%)  
Located in the heart of Guilin, 14 km from airport, 500 m from railway station



Taxi fare to/from airport, FEC¥60; railway station, FEC¥6  
Facilities: Convention and banquet halls, massage, acupuncture, Chinese and Western restaurants, disco, swimming pool, shopping arcade, karaoke, business centre

#### Guilin Plaza

桂林觀光酒店  
20 Lijiang Road, Guilin, Guangxi 541004  
Tel: (0773) 442488 Telex: (085) 48449 PLAZA CN  
Fax: (0773) 443323  
304 rooms and suites Rates: Single US\$80, double US\$85, suite US\$130-400 (all +15%)  
Located 20 minutes from airport  
Facilities: Chinese restaurant, karaoke, bar, multi-function room, sauna, gym, billiard room, beauty salon, shopping arcade

#### Guilin Riverside Resort

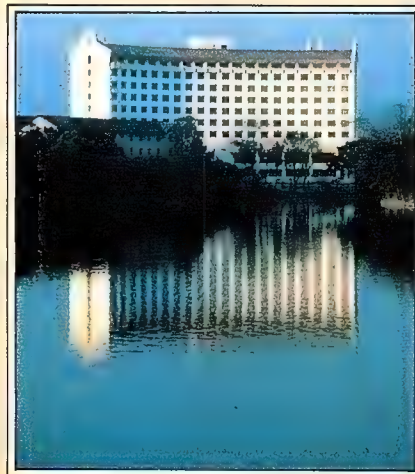
桂林濱苑酒店  
Anjiashou, Guilin, Guangxi 541002  
Tel: (0773) 332291 Telex: 48457 GLRSR CN  
Fax: (0773) 334973  
GM: Ricky Chan  
Opened January 1987  
232 rooms Rates: Standard US\$65, superior US\$70, suite US\$110/155  
Located 20 minutes from airport, 1 km from railway station  
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bar, karaoke, swimming pool

#### Guilin Royal Garden Hotel

帝苑酒店  
Yanjiang Road, Guilin, Guangxi 541004  
Tel: 442411, 443611

#### Holiday Inn Guilin

假日桂林賓館



14 Ronghu Road South, Guilin, Guangxi 541002  
Tel: 223950 Telex: 48456 GLHCL CN  
Fax: (0773) 222101  
GM: Jerry Goh  
Opened 1 May 1987  
259 rooms Rates: (3 days/2 nights Winter Package Dec. 1, 1992-Mar. 31, 1993) Single US\$118, double US\$68, triple US\$55

Located 20 minutes from airport, 5 km from railway station  
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, karaoke, disco, bar, banquet rooms, gym, sauna, swimming pool, business centre, arts & crafts shop, beauty salon, massage

#### Hong Kong Hotel Guilin

桂林香江飯店  
8 Xihuan Yi Road, Guilin, Guangxi 541002  
Tel: 333889 Telex: 48454 GLXJH CN  
Fax: (0773) 332752  
GM: Xu Liujun  
Opened 15 May 1989  
300 rooms Rates: Standard US\$50, superior US\$60, suite US\$100 (all +10%)  
Located in the heart of the city, 15 km from airport, 1 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport, FEC¥15; railway station, FEC¥8  
Facilities: Revolving restaurant, tennis court, massage, sauna, disco, karaoke, beauty salon, shopping arcade, business centre

#### Hotel Universal Guilin

桂林環球大酒店



1 Jiefang Road East, Guilin, Guangxi 541001  
Tel: 228228 Telex: 48475 GLHUG CN Fax: 223868  
GM: Patrick Pau  
Opened 18 August 1989  
230 rooms and suites Rates: Single/double US\$80-100, suite US\$150  
Located in the city centre, 15 km from airport, 10 minutes from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport, FEC¥40; railway station FEC¥15  
Facilities: Chinese and Italian restaurants, banquet and meeting rooms, karaoke, massage, beauty salon, shopping arcade

#### Jia Shan Hotel

甲山飯店  
5 Taohuajiang Road, Guilin, Guangxi 541001  
Tel: 222986 Telex: 224022  
GM: Wan Zouzhong  
Opened 15 June 1980  
322 rooms Rates: US\$25  
Located on the bank of the Taohua River  
Facilities: Chinese restaurant, shopping arcade, conference rooms, bar, karaoke, beauty salon

#### Lijiang Hotel

漓江飯店  
1 Shahu Road, Guilin, Guangxi 541001  
Tel: 222881, 225991 Telex: 48470 GLLIR CN  
Fax: (0773) 222891  
GM: Ye Linhua  
Opened August 1976  
388 rooms Rates: US\$50  
Taxi fare to/from airport, US\$10; railway station, US\$2  
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, shopping arcade, coffee shop, bar, business centre, beauty salon, sauna

#### Sharon Guilin Hotel

桂林文華大酒店  
Binjiang Road South, Guilin, Guangxi 541001  
Tel: (773) 225588 Telex: 48439 GLMAN CN  
Fax: (773) 225598  
GM: Henry Lee  
Opened 8 April 1988  
460 rooms Rates: Superior US\$90, riverview US\$95, suite US\$150/250  
Located in the heart of the city, 20 km from airport, 2 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport, US\$10; railway station, US\$4





Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, bar, karaoke, disco, gym, swimming pool, sauna, massage, billiard room,

### Taihe Hotel

泰和飯店  
427 Zhongshan Road South, Guilin, Guangxi 541002  
Tel: 335504, 335131  
GM: Huang Peiying  
Opened 1 November 1985  
46 rooms and suites Rates: US\$16  
Located in the heart of the city, 13 km from airport, 500 m from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport, US\$8; railway station, US\$2  
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, conference rooms, karaoke, business centre, massage, acupuncture

## Wenzhou, Zhejiang

### Chaoyang Mountain Villa Hotel

朝陽山莊  
Xianglingtou, Yandang Mountain, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325614  
Tel: (05872) 524206 Fax: (05872) 524206  
GM: Lin Jianshe  
Opened 3 January 1987  
105 rooms Rates: Standard US\$35, VIP US\$200  
Located 50 km from the airport  
Facilities: Karaoke, bar, Chinese and Western restaurants, shopping arcade, business centre, conference room, beauty salon, swimming pool, billiard room, dancing hall

### Jingshan Guesthouse

景山賓館  
215 Xueshan Rd., Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325000  
Tel: 225901  
73 rooms and suites  
Located 2 km from city centre, 15 km from airport

### Ouchang Hotel

歐昌飯店  
71 Xueshan Road, Wenzhou, Zhejiang  
Tel: 234931  
Rates: Standard FEC ¥120/150, suite FEC ¥200/300

### Wenzhou International Sailors' Club

溫州國際海員俱樂部  
55 Haitan Mountain, Wenzhou, Zhejiang  
Tel: 225045, 225049

### Wenzhou Overseas Chinese Hotel

溫州華僑飯店  
17 Xinhe Street, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325000  
Tel: 223911 Fax: (0577) 29656  
175 rooms  
Located 20 km from airport

### Yandang Hotel

雁蕩賓館  
Xianglingtou, Yandang Mountain, Wenzhou, Zhejiang 325614  
Tel: (05872) 521393 Fax: 521284  
GM: Zhang Chongfu  
Opened 1986  
96 rooms and suites Rates: Ordinary US\$14, standard US\$20, suites US\$25  
Facilities: Meeting rooms, multi-function halls, bars, shopping arcade, conference rooms, restaurants

## Chongqing, Sichuan

### Chongqing Guesthouse

重慶賓館  
235 Minsheng Rd., Chongqing, Sichuan 630010  
Tel: (0811) 345888 Telex: 62122 CQGH CN  
Fax: (0811) 330643  
GM: Yang Huai  
Opened 18 July 1985  
265 rooms Rates: Single US\$35-60, standard US\$45-66, suites US\$75-220  
Located in downtown Chongqing, 30 km from airport, 5 km from railway station

Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥90  
Facilities: Business centre, conference rooms, health club, swimming pool, sauna, massage, nightclub, karaoke, dancing room, bar, billiard room, mini-golf, beauty salon, shopping arcade, Chinese and Korean restaurants

### Chongqing Hotel

重慶飯店  
41 Xinhua Rd., Chongqing, Sichuan 630015  
Tel: (0811) 443233  
300 rooms

### Holiday Inn Yangtze Chongqing

重慶揚子江假日飯店  
15 Nanping Beilu, Chongqing, Sichuan 630060  
Tel: 203380 Telex: 62220 HIYQ CN  
Fax: 200884  
GM: Peter Pollmeier  
Opened 24 February 1989  
379 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US\$75, suite US\$110-125  
Located 5 km from city centre, 30 km from airport, 4 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥80; railway station, Rmb ¥15  
Facilities: Business centre, Chinese restaurant, disco, karaoke, bar, ballroom (300 persons), outdoor swimming pool, health club, sauna, massage, billiard room, shopping arcade, beauty salon, gym

### Huixianlou Hotel

重慶會仙樓賓館  
186 Minzu Rd., Central District, Chongqing, Sichuan 630010  
Tel: 344135, 345027  
GM: Chen Nan  
Opened 20 September 1982  
159 rooms Rates: Standard US\$17, suite US\$26  
Located in the heart of the city, 35 km from airport, 5 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥60; railway station, Rmb ¥10  
Facilities: Business centre, restaurant, bar, karaoke, dancing hall, clinic, conference room, beauty salon

### Renmin Hotel

人民賓館  
125 Renmin Rd., Chongqing, Sichuan 630015  
Tel: (0811) 351421  
250 rooms

## Chengdu, Sichuan

### Chengdu Grand Hotel

成都大酒店  
29 Section 2, Renmin Rd. North, Chengdu, Sichuan 610081  
Tel: 333888 Telex: 600349 CHDGH CN  
Fax: 333613  
GM: Jiang Tao  
Opened 8 October 1990  
468 rooms Rates: Single US\$29, standard US\$38, double US\$63, deluxe suite US\$240  
Located in the north of Chengdu near the North Railway Station, 20 km from airport, 500 m from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport: Rmb ¥45  
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, shopping centre, dancing hall, massage, beauty salon, music bar, conference rooms

### Chengdu Hotel

成都飯店  
East Section of Shudu Rd., Chengdu, Sichuan 610066  
Tel: 444122, 448888

Telex: 60164 CDHOT CN, 600077 CHMKT CN  
Fax: 441603  
GM: Fan Quanyuan  
Opened 18 May 1984  
310 rooms Rates: Standard US\$60, business double US\$78, suite US\$98, deluxe suite US\$180  
Located 15 km from airport, 5 km from railway station  
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, business centre, bar, swimming pool, tennis court, billiard room, gym, sauna, massage, clinic, karaoke, disco, international conference hall

### Chengdu Jiaotong (Traffic) Hotel

成都交通飯店  
77 Linjiang Rd., Xinnanmen, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041  
Tel: 551017, 554267, 554962  
GM: Ye Shaohong  
Opened 22 March 1986  
157 rooms Rates: Double US\$15, triple US\$17  
Located 0.3 km from city centre, 18 km from airport, 5 km from railway station  
Facilities: Chinese and Western restaurants, shopping arcade, music bar, clinic, massage, beauty salon, dancing hall

### Jinhe Grand Hotel

成都金河大酒店  
18 Jinhe Street, Chengdu, Sichuan 610031  
Tel: 672888 Telex: 600341 JHHTL CN  
Fax: 662037  
GM: Long Guanyin  
Opened 15 April 1991  
400 rooms and suites Rates: Single US\$43, double US\$35, deluxe suite US\$54  
Located in downtown Chengdu, 18 km from airport, 4 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥30; railway station, Rmb ¥10  
Facilities: Beauty salon, limousine service, Chinese and Western restaurants, billiard room, gym, karaoke, disco, shopping centre, conference hall

### Jinjiang Hotel

四川錦江賓館  
36 Erduan, Renmin Rd. South, Chengdu, Sichuan 610012  
Tel: 582222 Telex: 60109 JH CN  
Fax: 581849  
495 rooms and suites  
Located 17 km from airport, 5 km from railway station

### Minshan Hotel

岷山飯店  
17 Section 2, Renmin Rd. South, Chengdu, Sichuan 610021  
Tel: 583333, 551384  
Telex: 60247 MSH CN, 600033 MSNHL CN Fax: 582154  
GM: Li Li  
Opened 18 January 1988  
337 rooms and suites Rates: Standard US\$50, superior suite US\$100, deluxe suite US\$250  
Located in downtown of the city, 16 km from airport, 8 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport, Rmb ¥60, railway station, Rmb ¥30  
Facilities: Business centre, Chinese and Western restaurants, banquet rooms, shopping centre, dancing room, karaoke, gym, sauna, billiard room, beauty salon, swimming pool, tennis court

### Tibet Hotel

西藏飯店  
10 Renmin Rd. North, Chengdu, Sichuan 610081  
Tel: 334001 Telex: 60390 THC CN Fax: 333526  
436 rooms and suites  
Located 20 km from airport, 1 km from railway station

### Zhufeng Hotel Chengdu

成都珠峰賓館  
107 Shangxi Shuncheng Street, Chengdu, Sichuan 610015  
Tel: 662441 Telex: 600023 ZHGH CN  
Fax: 671717  
GM: Lou Yimin  
Opened 15 March 1988  
270 rooms Rates: US\$29  
Located in the city centre, 20 km from airport, 4 km from railway station  
Taxi fare to/from airport, US\$9; railway station, US\$2.5  
Facilities: Chinese restaurants, banquet hall, bar, karaoke, disco, billiard room, shopping arcade, beauty salon, business centre



# SHANXI COAL IMPORT AND EXPORT

## 山西省煤炭進出口公司

*We are your reliable trade partner.  
Whenever you are in need of coal,  
the coal we supplied is your best choice.*

公司地址：中國山西太原桃園北路南口

電話：443792

傳真：0351-443792

電傳：28033 SCIEC CN

電掛：4330太原

郵政編碼：030002

Add: South-end of Taoyuan North Road

Taiyuan Shanxi China

Tel: 443792

Fax: 0351-443792

Telex: 28033 SCIEC CN

Cable: 4330 Taiyuan

Post Code: 030002





# CORPORATION





# 中國有色金屬進出口江西公司

## CHINA NATIONAL NONFERROUS METALS IMP. & EXP. JIANGXI CORP.



### 出口商品經營範圍

經營鎢精礦、合成白鎢、鎢細泥、仲鎢酸胺、碳化鎢、三氧化鎢、金屬鎢粉、鎢酸、鉬精礦、精錫、硫化銻、銻錠、鋅錠、金屬硅、螢石、硫精礦、高鈮混合稀土氧化物、富鈮混合稀土氧化物、單一稀土氧化物和金屬、稀土硅鐵合金、鈮鈮氧化物、碳化物、鈮鈮基合金、鈮鈮金屬及其製品、鈮酸鋰單晶、鈮酸鋰單晶及其它有色金屬產品的出口業務。

### Scope of export commodities management

The products mainly include tungsten concentrate, synthetic sheelite, tungsten trioxide, tungsten powder, tungsten acid, molybdenum concentrate, tin ingot, antimony sulphide, antimony ingot, zinc ingot, silicon metal fluorite, sulphur concentrate, high yttrium mixture rare earth oxides, enriched europium mixture rare earth oxides, rare earth oxides and metals, rare earth ferro-silicon alloy, tantalum & niobium oxides, carbides, Ta-Nb-base alloy, lithium tantalate mono-crystal, lithium niobate mono-crystal, and other nonferrous metal products.

地址(ADD)：中國南昌市北京西路100號

100 Beijing Road West, Nanchang, China

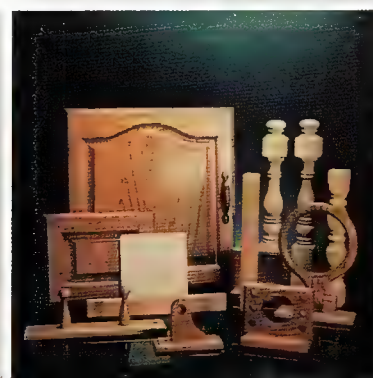
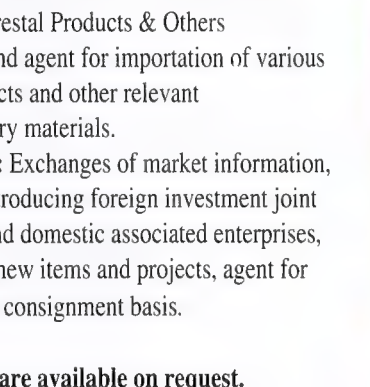
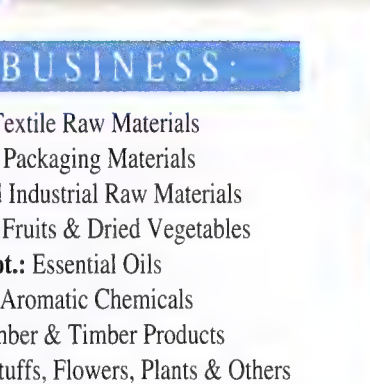
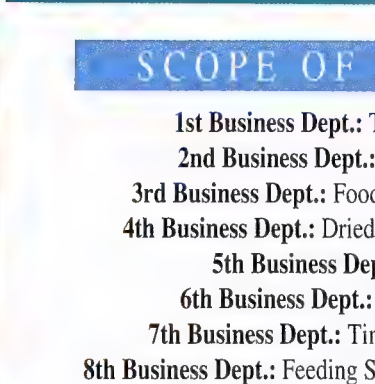
電話(TEL)：222904 222974

電傳(TELEX)：95015 HWIEC CN

傳真(FAX)：0791-224982

郵政編碼 Postcode：330046





## SCOPE OF BUSINESS:

**1st Business Dept.:** Textile Raw Materials

**2nd Business Dept.:** Packaging Materials

**3rd Business Dept.:** Food Industrial Raw Materials

**4th Business Dept.:** Dried Fruits & Dried Vegetables

**5th Business Dept.:** Essential Oils

**6th Business Dept.:** Aromatic Chemicals

**7th Business Dept.:** Timber & Timber Products

**8th Business Dept.:** Feeding Stuffs, Flowers, Plants & Others

**9th Business Dept.:** Forestal Products & Others

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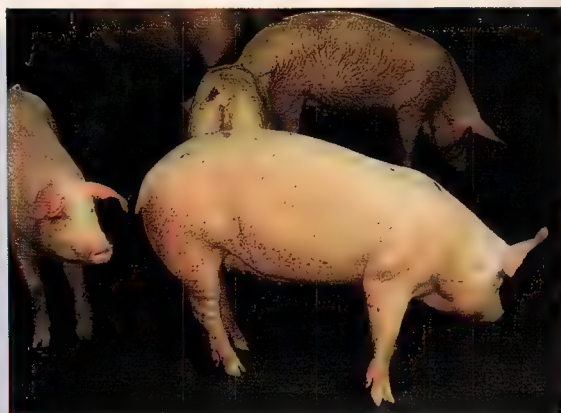
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## Special Interest Tours

### in Zhejiang



*Hundreds of thousands of the Buddhist faithful offer sacrifices on Mount Putuo in Zhejiang (by Wang Miao).*

Zhejiang Province adjacent to Shanghai in East China occupies an area of approximately 100,000 square kilometres and is one of the most densely populated areas of China. For a number of centuries, it was the cultural centre of the various dynasties. In fact, its cultural significance dates back to prehistoric times. The renowned Hemudu archaeological site has yielded cultivated rice which has been dated seven thousand years before the present. Based on these findings, archaeologists consider the lower reaches of the Yangtse to represent a cradle of Chinese civilization in addition to the middle reaches of the Yellow River highlighted by the Banpo culture in Xi'an. Closer to our times, Mount Putuo is one of the four sacred mountains of Buddhism in China.

With a subtropical climate and four distinct seasons, the average annual temperature is about 16°C, with a range from 2°-8°C in January and 27°-30° in July, the hottest month in the year.

Hangzhou, the provincial capital once described by Marco Polo as "the most beautiful city on earth", has attracted visitors for centuries thanks to its scenic West Lake and its abundance of historical and cultural attractions as well as easy access. The city has direct air links with virtually all major cities in China as well as Hong Kong. The Shanghai-Hangzhou Railway connects the two cities in three and a half hours. A leg on the national highway system allows automobiles to make the same trip more easily. A journey to Zhejiang is convenient as well as comfortable, and provides an unmatched opportunity to appreciate the grandeur of Chinese culture and civilization as well as modernization made more enjoyable by the chance to meet its enterprising and friendly natives.

Following are some special interest tours which not only appeal to travellers with a broad spectrum of interests, but allow participants to experience those charms of Zhejiang that suit his particular fancy. For more information contact the Zhejiang Provincial Tourism Bureau. Telephone: 550487.

### Calligraphy Tour

Zhejiang, with its long and celebrated cultural background, has been home to many of China's best-known calligraphers and painters throughout history as well as providing some of the finest examples of Chinese calligraphy. The Hangzhou Xiling

Seal Engravers' Society, the Lanting (Orchid) Pavilion in Shaoxing dating back to the time of Wang Xizhi (321-379) and the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts, the oldest institution of its kind in China, attract a steady flow of devotees of calligraphy, traditional painting and seal engraving. Lanting Pavilion, the site of Wang Xizhi's famous poetry contest, in particular attracts visitors with an interest in calligraphy, especially from Japan who come to revel in the atmosphere of the so-called "home of calligraphy" or to engage in cultural exchanges with Chinese calligraphers and scholars.

### Culture Study Tours

Created expressly for those with an interest in Chinese history, art and culture, this tour features lectures on Chinese music, traditional painting and calligraphy as well as exhibits and demonstrations. Discussions on such subjects as Women's Status in Society, Education in China and other timely topics are regularly offered. A particularly attractive feature of this tour is the opportunity to exchange views on subjects of interest with Chinese professors and other leading experts such as calligraphers.

### Folk Customs Tours

Located about forty kilometres from Hangzhou on the charming Fuchun River, Fuyang County is noted for its natural scenic beauty as well as its fascinating local customs. The highlights of this tour are featured in a visit to the quaint island village of Xinsha, where tourists can observe demonstrations of ancient paper-making and silk-worm breeding. Participants can operate a traditional water-wheel ride along shady paths in an ox cart or float on a bamboo raft on the river. In addition to providing an opportunity to enjoy the pastoral beauty of water country characteristic of the Yangtse River, experiencing the local people's warm hospitality and colourful customs combine to make this an unforgettable excursion.

### Religious Pilgrimage

For hundreds of thousands of Buddhists in Japan and Southeast Asia, Zhejiang is the destination for religious pilgrimages. Mount Putuo is dedicated to Guanyin, the Goddess of Mercy. Besides religious buildings, there are magnificent beaches and clear warm water for sunbathers and swimmers. Mount Putuo can be reached by boat from Ningbo. Another significant site is Mount Tiantai. In




## The Rich Diversity of Yunnan Cuisine

In the sixth century during the Sui Dynasty, a monk founded the Guoqing Temple at Mount Tiantai and the famous Tiantai Sect of Buddhism here. Tiantong Monastery, twenty kilometres from the foot of Mount Tiantai, was founded during the Western Jin Dynasty (265-316), and has traditionally yielded great influence on Buddhists in Southeast Asia.

### Water-Borne City Tour

One of the oldest cities of Zhejiang and featuring a network of small canals running through the city, Shaoxing has some 5,000 bridges, many of which are made of stone. The one which particularly attracts the attention of travellers extends five kilometres along a canal which links Hangzhou and Shaoxing. It actually is a stone footpath built more than 1,000 years ago for towing boats. A particularly interesting feature of this tour is a cruise along the footpath and a half-hour ride on a pleasure boat towed by trackers or on a pedal boat. While being towed, tour participants enjoy a local opera over a cup of Shaoxing rice wine. Upon arrival at Qeqiao, the tourists disembark for a brief stop to see an open-air market and a tea shop.

### Tidal Bore Observation Tour

In the world, few rivers have a tidal bore as strong as the Qiantang River which arises in the mountainous area of Zhejiang, Jiangxi and Anhui Provinces and empties into the East China Sea after flowing some 400 kilometres. The surging sea collides with the river current and generates a spectacular high wave. The mouth of the Qiantang is shaped like a trumpet, having a wide opening and a narrow channel. As the ocean tide meets the sea water surges into the 100-kilometre-wide river mouth. First obstructed by the sand sacks at the river mouth and then squeezed by the ever-closer river banks, the Qiantang River at Yanguan Town being only about three kilometres wide, the sea tide surges up to form a bore, or a wall of water. The bore here can reach a maximum height of about six metres. The water-level difference between high and low tide can measure as high as 8.9 metres. The bore is the most spectacular during the tide on the eighteenth day of the eighth lunar month. The best observation site is Yanguan Town forty kilometres from Hangzhou. Direct bus service is available. 

When one thinks of Chinese food, the spicy dishes of Sichuan and Hunan or the sweet-and-sour delights of Guangdong come to mind. But Yunnanese cuisine, while not included among the eight major groups of Chinese food, nonetheless has its own distinctive flavour. The unique tang of Yunnan cuisine owes much to the diversity of local culture, with its 51 nationalities and to the rich variety of plants available in the high altitude tropical rain forests. In addition, Han Chinese living here originally came from different areas of the country, bringing with them the cooking style of their ancestral home. Local chefs not only use popular ingredients such as pepper, chilli and ginger but also add local ingredients and condiments.

Over the years, Yunnan cuisine has eclectically evolved into dishes which are spicy and hot but not as pungent as Sichuan food, and sweet, yet not as strong as Shanghai dishes. It is the various ethnic minority groups who have contributed the largest assortment of dishes to the local Yunnan restaurants.

Perhaps the best-known dish from Yunnan and one of the most famous hams in China, being favourably compared with Jin-hua ham of Zhejiang, is **Xuanwei ham**. The ham makers in Xuanwei County process new hams in the winter when the days are relatively cold. Selecting top quality pork hindquarters, the processors salt these hams with salts from wells in Sichuan and Yunnan, reputed to be the best salts in all of China. Then they press all the water out of the pork and either smoke the pork dry or simply let it dry in the shade. The finished product, with rosy lean meat and milky white fat, has a fragrant aroma and is delicious.


A specialty dish of Yunnan is **Guoqiao Mixian** or "cross-the-bridge rice-flour noodles". This colourfully named delight is said to have been created more than a century ago by a housewife in Mengzi County. Every day she would carry the food to her husband across a bridge. Her husband was preparing for the upcoming imperial examinations by isolating himself in study inside a small hut on the other side of a river. Often when she arrived, the foods were cold.

Then one day she tried a new meal, preparing a pot of hot chicken soup and some rice noodles. When she brought the foods to the hut, she found the soup was still very hot, thanks to the oil floating at the top of the soup container.

This chicken soup rice noodles is popular throughout Yunnan and is usually served

with plates of thinly sliced raw meat and vegetables. These ingredients such as snake-headed fish, pork kidney and liver, dried slices of bamboo shoots, Chinese cabbage and chilli are added to the soup and are quickly cooked, making the soup more savoury. The reason for this quick cooking of the added ingredients is that beneath its apparently placid coating of oil, in fact the soup is boiling.

Another Yunnan delight which is worth trying is **Qiguo chicken** cooked in a *qiguo*, a ceramic steam vat produced in Jianshui County. Raw chicken cubes are steamed with other ingredients in a vat for four to five hours. *Qiguo* chicken is tender, mellow and nutritious, and also includes a delicious soup.

Lemongrass is a herbaceous spice that grows in many areas throughout Xishuangbanna. It is also added to cosmetics because of its fragrant aroma. When preparing dishes with lemongrass, generally meat or fish are wrapped in lemongrass and then roasted over open fire. An excellent example of a gastronomical delight prepared in this fashion is **smoked fish flavoured with lemongrass and bamboo**. Minced meat and lemongrass are stashed into a whole fish before barbecuing it. This dish had a beautifully delicious odour and a very pleasing taste. One can thus understand why the Dai people native to Xishuangbanna are fond of food roasted in lemongrass. 

#### Cross-the-Bridge Rice Noodles

Serves two.

Ingredients:

- Large hen or roasting chicken
- Two thumbs' width of ginger root, crushed
- Green onions, washed
- Sherry, to taste
- Thinly-sliced cucumber
- Sliced chicken breast or fish
- Salt
- 250 grams of thin Chinese noodles or rice noodles, cooked and hot

Method:

1. Place the chicken, ginger, onions and sherry in a large saucepan. Fill pan with water, covering the chicken by three to four centimetres. Cover pan and bring to a boil. Turn to low heat and simmer for 2 to 3 hours. Remove chicken, ginger and onions. Keep the broth hot.
2. Place the hot, cooked noodles, cucumber and chicken breast slices on separate plates. Pour the chicken broth in a tureen or large bowl.
3. Add chicken slices to the hot broth and stir gently. Add cucumber, noodles and salt to the broth and mix well.



## A Potpourri of "Three Gorges"

China's many mountain ranges and network of rivers have combined to form numerous gorges — narrow waterways between two mountains — throughout China's vast land area. Quite a number of rivers feature strings of three gorges. Sichuan Province in southwestern China, in particular boasts several such series of three gorges, some big, some small. Not surprisingly, Sichuan is known as "China's kingdom of three gorges".

### The Three Gorges of the Yangtse River

As the long Yangtse River meanders through mountainous areas in the region near the border between Sichuan and Hubei it has carved out three long gorges — the Qutang Gorge, the Wuxia Gorge and the Xiling Gorge, which are collectively known as the Three Gorges of the Yangtse River. The gorges stretch 193 kilometres from Baidi City in Sichuan's Fengjie County in the west to Nanjin Pass near Hubei's Yichang City in the east, passing through five counties and one city. Because of their precipitous topography, beautiful scenery and numerous historical sites they have been one of the popular tourist attractions for both foreign and Chinese visitors.

### Lesser Three Gorges in Sichuan

**The Lesser Three Gorges on the Daning River** situated between Wushan and Tujiaba have a total length of fifty kilometres. Running from south to north they are namely the Longmen, Bawu and Dicu Gorges. The 20-kilometre-long Dicu Gorge is the longest of the three and its scenery is also the most enchanting. In addition, it offers such interesting sights as coffins hung on precipices, ancient plank roads built along cliff faces and packs of monkeys.

**The Lesser Three Gorges on the Jialing River** is situated between Beibei in Chongqing City and Hechuan County. They were formed when the Jialing river cut across the southern branch of the Huarong Mountains. Totalling sixteen kilometres in length they comprise Libi Gorge, Wentang Gorge and Guanyin Gorge. Libi Gorge, also called Ox's Nose Gorge, is so named on account of a stone cave resembling the shape of an ox's nose on its southern bank. In the cave water babbles almost musically. At Wentang Gorge

lies the Beiquan Park, the pearl on the Jialing River. The river is crystal clear and the environs offer picturesque scenery. Clear streams meander through the Beiquan Park on its bank. Guanyin Gorge gets its name from the fact that there was a Guanyin Temple here in ancient times. It is also known as Wenbi (Chinese Writing Brush) Gorge because a rock on its bank calls to mind a Chinese writing brush.

**Lesser Three Gorges on the Minjiang River** are also known as the Three Gorges of the Pingqiang River, the old name of this stretch of the Minjiang River. These three small gorges extend for fifteen kilometres. The most picturesque and fascinating of the three gorges is the second gorge, the Bei'e Gorge, which is one kilometre downstream from the first gorge, the Litou Gorge. On the Bei'e Gorge's left bank stand eighteen hills shaped somewhat like arhats in various sizes. On its right bank are over a dozen drum-shaped weathered rocks studded on grassy cliffs. Together, all these formations are indeed a natural wonder. In the foothills there is a narrow winding trail which has been opened with iron drills, a perilous but unusual footpath. The third gorge, Diaoyutai (Angling Terrace) is the gateway to these three gorges.

**Lesser Three Gorges on the Yangtse River** The Mao'er (Cat) Gorge, Tongluo (Bronze Gong) Gorge and Mingyue (Bright Moon) Gorge on the Chongqing stretch of the Yangtse River were known as the Baxian Three Gorges in olden times. Narrow and high, the gorges are swept by turbulent rapids during the flood season. Historically it has always been a militarily strategic place. The gorges also serve as the gateway to Chongqing.

**Lesser Three Gorges on the Yuling River** lie on the north bank of Chongqing. Formed by the river's passage through geo-

logical faults, they comprise Wentang (Warrior Soup) Gorge, Jigong (Rooster) Gorge and Tiemen (Iron Gate) Gorge, totalling about five kilometres in length. Situated in a karst area, the gorges are characterized by an abundance of perpendicular cliffs, hot springs and karst caves. The temperature of the spring water reaches as high as 40° to 50°C, and is suitable for bathing in all seasons.

### The Wuyang Three Gorges in Guizhou

The Wuyang Three Gorges flank the Wuyang River in the Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture in southeastern Guizhou Province. With a total length of 35 kilometres, Zhuge Gorge, Longwang Gorge and Xixia Gorge are a newly opened scenic spot in Guizhou. The dam at the Red Flower hydroelectric power station cuts these three gorges into two sections. Behind the dam are Longwang and Zhuge Gorges where the water flow is slow to the point of calm, but is unfathomably deep. Beyond the dam is Xixia Gorge where the water current is rapid and shallows are numerous.

To tour the gorges, you may board a boat at the Xiangjian River, a tributary of the Wuyang River. On entering Longwang Gorge, you see on both banks waterfall sliding down the cliffs into the river like silken ribbons. The most marvellous sight here is the Three Fold Waterfall. Looking if it was being poured down from Heaven, the waterfall is intercepted by two giant protruding rocks one after the other, thus becoming a waterfall with three folds. Sailing backward from Longwang Gorge one notices the river banks gradually closing in. Suddenly the boat shoots forward like an arrow towards the Gaobei Lake. Having crossed the lake you reach the Zhuge Gorge and are greeted with number of scenic sights including Elephant Face Hill, Reclining Buddha Hill, Fierce Tiger Hill, Turtle Hill, Water Curtain Cave and A Toad Watching Fish. It is said that when Zhuge Liang, the prime minister of the State of Shu (221-263) during the period of the Three Kingdoms, embarked on a southern expedition, the grain for his army was transported from Hunan along the Yuanjiang River, via the Wuyang River in Guizhou and then was carried overland to Yunnan. At the Wuyang River the army met

*Foreign tourists are enjoying sheer cliffs of the Lesser Three Gorges of the Daning River in Sichuan (by Chan Yat Nin).*





were thwarted by shallows and rapids. To solve the problem, they opened up paths, leaving behind a historical legacy in names like Zhuge Cave and Zhuge Shoal. Turning back and crossing the dam one arrives at Lixia Gorge. There are no fewer than fifteen perilous shoals here which only a small boat can negotiate.

## The Three Gorges of the Qingjiang River

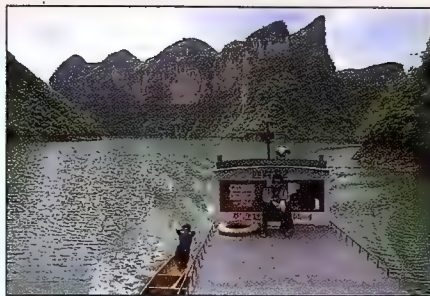
The 440-kilometre-long Qingjiang River, tributary of the Yangtze, is the longest inland river in southwestern Hubei Province. Its three gorges are located along its middle reaches. With a total length of 20 kilometres they are Banxia Gorge, Bashan Gorge and Pingluo Gorge. The five-kilometre-long Banxia Gorge has towering peaks on its banks, presenting wonderful scenic sights, the most renowned being the so-called "Three Views". The first, Viewing the Lion Cave, features a cave with a stalactite shaped like a lion with its feet apart. An underground spring spurts out between its legs. To one side lies another stalactite lion, its feet holding a round rock, calling to mind the oft-expected sculpture of a lion playing with a silk-strip ball.

The second scene, Viewing Thin Sword Ridge, presents a long narrow ridge standing out among a multitude of ridges like a thin sword. Finally, the third sight, Viewing the Salt Pool Hot Spring, offers the more tangible pleasure, as by bathing in this hot spring one feels relaxed and refreshed.

Bashan Gorge, five kilometres in length, is quite narrow and lined with sheer cliffs and is a natural strategic pass. The water surface, however, is as smooth as a mirror. On its southern bank is a karst cave covering an area of 2,000 square metres. In the cave there are stalactites shaped like tables, chairs, chess-boards, chessmen and more. The ten-kilometre-long Pingluo Gorge is a series of at least eighteen alternatively large and small shallows. A long island within the gorge is a natural paradise for a multitude of wild animals such as river deer, deer and rabbits.

## The Three Gorges in Guangdong Province

The Lesser Three Gorges of the Beiji River are Mangzai Gorge (or Zhenyang



*The Lesser Three Gorges of the Wuyang River in Guizhou (by Chan Yat Nin)*

Gorge), Damiao Gorge (or Incense Burner Gorge) in Yingde and Feilai Gorge in Qingyuan. Situated on the river segment between Shaoguan and Qingyuan they were formed as the Beiji River washed and eroded mountainous areas. Among them the Feilai Gorge is the most famous and has become one of the renowned tourist attractions in Guangdong. Located 23 kilometres north of Qingyuan County Seat, this nine-kilometre-long gorge is a place of some strategic importance, having 36 peaks on each bank. Scenic sights include Feilai Temple, Cangxia Cave and Feixia Cave.

**Lesser Three Gorges of the Xiaobeijiang (or Lianjiang) River** are in the southern part of Lianzhou Town in Lianxian County. Along this 200-kilometre-long stretch of waterway there are actually some ten gorges. The most prominent are Longquan Gorge, Lengjia Gorge and Yangtiao Gorge. Sailing down the river from Lianzhou you soon enter the first gorge, Longquan Gorge. On both sides are sheer cliffs, so steep that it seems they have been sliced by sword. Water continuously oozes from the cliff faces and drips down into the river, with a misty sight of a water curtain in the air lending an aura of mystery. Reflections of hanging stalactites on the water surface seem to change every minute. The second gorge, Lengjia Gorge, is known for the rocks which impress upon the mind the images of an innocent girl and boy, fish nets baking in the sunshine and Guanyin hanging upside down.

The third gorge, Yangtiao Gorge or Sheep Jumping Gorge, derives its name from a folk tale. It has been said that in ancient times the precipices on either banks of the gorge were so close that a sheep could easily jump over the gorge, hence the name.

**Lesser Three Gorges of the Xijiang River** are situated between Gaoyao and

Zhaoqing. Within the short distance of fifteen kilometres, the Xijiang River runs through three mountains, forming Sanrong Gorge, Dading Gorge and Lingyang Gorge, each with its own character. Sanrong Gorge is fashioned as the Xijiang River flows eastward from Wuzhou in neighbouring Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, cuts through the Luoping Mountain Range which sprawls across Guangdong Province and enters the Zhaoqing Plains. There are few hidden rocks in the gorge yet its banks are very steep. Mountains on both sides of the gorge rise some 400 to 500 metres and are one to two hundred metres wide. The river's water level, however, is actually below sea level.

Dading Gorge is a small gorge, formed when the Xijiang River cut through a hill on the plain west of Zhaoqing. Wedged between steep cliffs, the gorge is narrow and the water flow turbulent, whipping up big waves. Lingyang Gorge is virtually straight and is the longest of these three gorges. Sheer precipices command both banks. The river here is only a little over 100 metres wide, so the water here runs deep but fast. In some places of the gorge the water levels are depressed to scores of metres below sea level. Duanxi on the southern bank of the gorge's outlet is famed for the inkstones produced from rock quarried here.

## Lesser Three Gorges of the Huaihe River

The Huaihe River originates from the Tongbai Mountains of Henan Province where it runs through hilly terrain before entering Anhui Province. Near Fengtai, Huaiyuan and Wuhe, it cuts through mountain ridges, creating its Lesser Three Gorges. They are Xiashankou Gorge between Fengtai and Shouxian, Jingshan Gorge in Huaiyuan and Fushan Gorge at the border between Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces. As all of these gorges are over 300 to 1,000 metres wide, the water currents here are not so rapid and turbulent as those of their counterparts elsewhere. Sichuan, Guizhou, Guangdong and Hubei Provinces alone beckon tourists with more than a dozen sets of three small gorges. You can choose any one of them for sightseeing. In fact, a far greater number of such gorges in other Chinese provinces await development.

Translated by Anne Yan



## A Brief Tourist Guide for Penglai

Penglai is located at the northern tip of the Jiaodong Peninsula, facing Changdao Island across a short stretch of water where the Bohai Sea meets the Yellow Sea. Penglai has been renowned for its enchanting mountain and ocean scenery since ancient times. As it is also the site of the rare marine mirage associated with legend and the spot from where the fabled Eight Immortals crossed the sea, it has enjoyed the reputation of a fairyland on earth. The Penglai Pavilion, famous both within China and abroad, stands on the summit of Mount Danya near the beach to the north of the city. Together with the Water Castle – a famous ancient military harbour where Qi Jiguang (1528-1587), a Ming Dynasty commander who repulsed coastal pirates, trained his navy – the pavilion has been designated as a major national cultural preservation site.

### Areas of Interest

#### Penglai Water Castle

The Water Castle is one of the few complete ancient naval bases still extant in China. It was initially constructed during the

venture forth to enjoy the beauty of the ocean scenery.

#### Penglai Pavilion and the Ten Natural Wonders

The lines of the Penglai Pavilion atop Mount Danya harmonize with both mountain and sea to create scenery of extraordinary charm. This group of unique buildings were first constructed in 1061 during the Northern Song Dynasty. The most noteworthy structures include Lüzu Hall, Sanqing Hall, Penglai Pavilion, Tianhou Palace, Dragon King Palace and Mituo Temple, with the total area of the buildings covering 18,900 square metres and a tourist area of about 32,800 square metres.

Around Penglai Pavilion there are ten major natural wonders combining terrain features with other natural phenomena: the Fairy Pavilion Towering to the Sky; the Boundless Blue Sea; the Fairy Mountain and the Mirage; the Sun Rising Over the Vast Sea; the Evening Tide Under the Crescent Moon; Fishing Amidst Songs; the Lion Cave Shrouded in Mist, The Huge Pearl Rock; Silver Rain from the Leaking Sky; and Golden Waves in the Bronze Well.

#### The Pacific Pavilion

Located on the southern side of the eastern fortifications of the Penglai Water Castle, the Pacific Pavilion faces the Penglai Pavilion across a short stretch of sea water. In front of the Pacific Pavilion stands a huge statue of Qi Jiguang. The building complex comprises the Sun Tower, the Platform for Appointing Generals, the Palace of Calming the Raging Sea and the Tower of the Rising Moon. Inside the pavilion courtyard there is a recreational spot where visitors can view the sea, rest or enjoy a drink.

#### Mount Tianheng

Located to the northwest of Penglai Pavilion, Mount Tianheng is locally referred to as Laobei Mountain, and because there are many pebbles behind it, it is also known as the Pearl Rock. It is the on-shore demarcation point between the Bohai Sea and the Yellow Sea. Surrounded by the sea on three sides, the steep mountain has a thousand-metre-long winding wall and fort still surviving which was used during the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. Also situated here are the Tianheng Memorial Square, the Expansive Sea and High Sky Pavilion, the

Wind-and-Cloud Archway, the Expanding Sea Tower, the Mirage Tower and other ancient structures.

#### Qi Jiguang Memorial Temple and Archways

The Qi Jiguang Memorial Temple is located at the southwest corner of Penglai City. It is a residential compound of three courtyard houses constructed along simple lines. The Qi Family Memorial Archway stand at the eastern and western termini of Paifangli Street about a hundred metres away from the southern end of the Qi Jiguang Memorial Temple. The archways are fashioned out of carved marble, and each one has four pillars, three bays, five storeys, guttered eaves and multiple ridges. Both archways measure 9.3 metres in height, 8.1 metres in width and 2.7 metres in depth and feature exquisite carving.

#### Bathing Beach

To the east of Penglai Pavilion is a stretch of beach extending for about a thousand metres. With fine sand, very slight slope and clear sea water, the beach is clean and comfortable, an ideal place for swimmers. It is equipped with exquisitely constructed changing rooms and shower facilities close by the shore. There is also an adjacent seaside park, which is a summer resort for tourists.

#### Local Products

Penglai has 172.5 kilometres of coastline and is abundant in aquatic products. It teems with seafood including fish, prawns, sea cucumber, oyster and porgy. Not surprisingly, choice seafood is one of Penglai's outstanding features.

#### Penglai Thin Noodles

One of Penglai's famous foods, the thin wheat noodles, are made by hand. They are very thin and pliable, and are also called "hand-pulled noodles". When served with fish broth, they become a delicious food with a unique local style.

#### Eight Immortals Dishes

In the legend of the Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea, Penglai is the point of departure. The Eight Immortals Dishes, thus, have been handed down from ancient times and traditionally have been dishes to enter-



(by Liu Fujun)

Song Dynasty (960-1279) and was expanded during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). When Qi Jiguang garrisoned here, he trained his navy in the Water Castle, that is, the naval base fortifications, to fight Japanese pirates. Now, two replicas of ancient warships have been built for tourists to take sightseeing trips on the sea. Any tourist, Chinese or foreign, may come aboard and



in distinguished guests. Mainly made of seafood, they comprise eight cold dishes, eight hot dishes and one Eight Immortals Soup. The cold dishes imitate the shapes of the precious objects the Eight Immortals used when they crossed the sea, and the hot dishes are supposed to be shaped like the ten natural wonders in Penglai. Beautifully arranged, each dish has a story behind it. The Eight Immortals Soup includes eight different kinds of seafood simmered in chicken broth. It has a truly special flavour.

### Steamed Porgy

The porgy is prized for its tender, white meat, but it is a difficult fish to catch. After being cleaned, the porgy is seasoned with salt, onion, ginger and other ingredients, and then steamed. The steamed porgy is both aesthetically pleasing and delicious.

### Immortal Wine and the Eight Drunken Immortals

The Penglai Pavilion Immortal Wine is a special liquor made in Penglai. Having low alcohol content, it is mellow, inexpensive and extremely popular. The Eight Drunken Immortals Wine is a wine which also sells well on the market. In the process of brewing, the same technique used in the manufacture of Guizhou's Maotai wine is employed, but it is more mellow and yet has high quality.

### Penglai Peanuts

Penglai peanuts are large and have full kernels, white peel, and high protein and vitamin content. They enjoy a good reputation in both international and domestic markets.

### Transportation

Penglai is located about 75 kilometres from the Yantai Railway Station and Yantai Port and 50 kilometres from Longkou Port. Transportation is very convenient. Public buses run every day in both directions between Penglai and Qingdao, Weifang and Yantai. During the tourist season, buses depart every half an hour for Yantai, and regular passenger ships run four times daily in both directions between Penglai and Changdao Island.

### Flights to and from Chongqing, Sichuan

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Chengdu — Chongqing	3	07:50	08:45	SZ4409
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	06:40	07:35	SZ4405
Chongqing — Chengdu	3	18:35	19:30	SZ4410
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:20	21:15	SZ4406
Guangzhou — Chongqing	5 7	09:15	11:25	3U342
	2 4 6	07:00	08:40	CZ3417
	1 3 5 7	17:45	19:35	CZ3405
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:15	12:15	SZ4320
Chongqing — Guangzhou	5 7	12:15	14:05	3U341
	2 4 6	09:30	11:10	CZ3418
	1 3 5 7	20:25	22:15	CZ3406
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:45	09:30	SZ4319
Shanghai — Chongqing	5	10:50	13:25	3U572
	1 3 6	10:20	12:50	MU5401
	1 3 4 5 6 7	16:55	19:25	SZ4544
Chongqing — Shanghai	5	14:15	16:30	3U571
	1 3 6	13:40	15:50	MU5402
	1 3 4 5 6 7	14:05	16:00	SZ4543
Xiamen — Chongqing	1 5	10:05	12:35	SZ4842
	3 6	16:35	19:00	MF8403
Chongqing — Xiamen	1 5	07:20	09:20	SZ4841
	3 6	19:50	22:10	MF8404

(Valid Winter 1992 — Spring 1993)

### Flights to and from Hong Kong

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Hong Kong	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:50	10:50	CA101
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	13:00	15:55	CA109
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	14:15	17:35	CZ310
Hong Kong — Beijing	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:20	15:00	CA102
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:15	20:00	CA110
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:20	13:15	CZ309
Fuzhou — Hong Kong	1 3	15:30	17:00	MU507
	1 3 4 5 6 7	10:00	11:25	MU505
Hong Kong — Fuzhou	1 3	18:00	19:00	MU508
	1 3 4 5 6 7	12:15	13:30	MU506
Guangzhou — Hong Kong	2 3 6	08:40	09:20	CZ301
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:20	10:55	CZ303
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:20	19:00	CZ305
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:20	12:00	CZ307
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:25	09:05	CZ319
Hong Kong — Guangzhou	2 3 6	10:20	10:50	CZ302
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	11:50	12:20	CZ304
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:10	20:40	CZ306
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:30	18:00	CZ308
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:50	19:20	CZ320
Shanghai — Hong Kong	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	08:50	11:00	MU501
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	15:00	17:10	MU509
Hong Kong — Shanghai	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12:00	14:10	MU502
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	18:10	20:20	MU510

(Valid Winter 1992 — Spring 1993)



### Flights to and from Nanning, Guangxi

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Nanning	4	10:50	14:05	CJ6319
	5	15:25	18:35	CZ3126
	7	12:40	15:40	3Q4186
	7	08:05	11:10	CZ361
	1 3 5 6	08:05	11:10	CA1315
Nanning — Beijing	4	15:10	18:15	CJ6320
	5	11:15	14:25	CZ3125
	7	09:10	11:40	3Q4185
	7	15:30	18:45	CZ362
	1 3 5 6	12:10	15:10	CA1316
Guilin — Nanning	1 4 7	12:05	13:15	CZ3982
Nanning — Guilin	1 4 7	10:05	11:15	CZ3981
Shenzhen — Nanning	1 4 7	07:50	09:35	CZ3983
Nanning — Shenzhen	1 4 7	13:45	15:30	CZ3984

(Valid Winter 1992 — Spring 1993)

### Flights to and from Nanjing, Jiangsu

Route	Days of Week	Dep.	Arr.	Flight No.
Beijing — Nanjing	1 5	14:10	15:45	CA1563
	4 7	11:00	12:35	SF156
	3 4 6 7	11:35	13:10	MU5110
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	17:35	19:10	CA1503
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	07:30	09:05	CA1507
Nanjing — Beijing	4 7	13:25	15:05	SF155
	2 4 7	12:10	13:45	CA1566
	3 4 6 7	14:00	15:35	MU5109
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	20:00	21:30	CA1504
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	10:00	11:35	CA1508
Chengdu — Nanjing	4 7	07:30	09:45	SZ4505
Nanjing — Chengdu	4 7	10:35	13:10	SZ4506
Fuzhou — Nanjing	2	18:25	19:55	GP7506
	5	14:35	16:05	CJ6580
	6	12:50	14:20	CJ6582
Nanjing — Fuzhou	2	09:40	11:10	GP7505
	5	12:15	13:45	CJ6579
	6	15:10	16:40	CJ6581

(Valid Winter 1992 — Spring 1993)

### Train Schedules Nanjing — Shanghai — Fuzhou

85/88 Express	55/58 Express	45 Express	Train Station	No.	46 Express	56/57 Express	86/87 Express
From Shenyang	From Harbin	From Beijing			To Beijing	To Harbin	To Shenyang
14:58	00:28	02:30	Nanjing		14:15	13:14	04:25
15:54	01:24	—	Zhenjiang		—	12:09	03:19
17:04	02:28	04:18	Changzhou		12:17	11:07	02:19
17:42	03:06	04:57	Wuxi		11:30	10:28	01:41
08:22	03:45	—	Suzhou		—	09:49	01:02
19:34	04:57	07:12	Shanghai		09:36	08:24	23:44
		11:05	Hangzhou East		05:32		
		16:30	Quzhou		23:53		
		21:04	Yingtian		19:27		
		03:19	Laizhou		13:32		
		04:02	Nanping		12:37		
		06:55	Fuzhou		09:32		

### Train Schedules Chengdu — Dazhu — Chongqing

97 Express	95 Express	81 Express	75/78 Express	51/55 Express	Train Station	No.	52/56 Express	76/77 Express	82 Express	96 Express	98 Express
22:05	18:53	14:42	12:08	09:38	Chengdu		20:55	08:08	10:44	08:58	05:22
23:37	—	—	13:40	—	Jiayang		—	06:29	—	—	03:55
00:25	21:23	16:56	14:27	12:04	Ziyang		18:50	05:45	08:36	06:41	03:08
02:40	23:18	18:51	16:43	14:10	Neijiang		16:40	03:52	06:43	04:46	01:12
—	00:10	19:42	17:35	15:01	Longchang		15:34	02:55	05:46	03:39	—
—	—	—	—	—	Dazu		—	01:50	—	—	—
05:31	02:16	21:23	19:22	16:40	Yongchuan		13:46	01:12	04:10	02:03	22:39
—	—	01:02	—	—	Qijiang		—	—	00:27	—	—
09:14	05:45	—	—	20:11	Chongqing		10:27	—	—	22:32	—
		To Guiyang	To Wuchang	To Guangzhou			From Guangzhou	From Wuchang	From Guiyang		



## Jinan Airport Open to Foreign Aircraft

Jinan Airport has recently opened its facilities to foreign aircraft. With sixty flights every week on air routes to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Qingdao, Yantai, Fuzhou, Hangzhou and Xiamen, the airport is upgrading conditions to open international routes as soon as possible. Jinan is the capital of Shandong Province.

## New Air Routes

China Northwest Airlines has opened a new air route from **Lanzhou, Gansu to Ningbo, Zhejiang**. The weekly Saturday flight takes about three hours. The Lishe Airport in Ningbo has now opened service to 17 cities and Hong Kong.

Great Wall Air, based in Chongqing, has launched a new air route between **Chongqing, Sichuan and Haikou**, the capital of Hainan. The airline flies 34 scheduled flights a week linking Chongqing to Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Haikou, Harbin, Xiamen and Chengdu.

## Tang Relics and Frescoes Discovered

Archaeologists have unearthed some 700 relics and nearly 500 square metres of frescoes in the side chambers of the Zhaoqing tombs belonging to the first emperor of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and his queen. The tombs, located some fifty kilometres to the west of Xi'an, Shaanxi, have 185 side chambers, covering an area of 20,000 hectares. In the side chambers, thirty of which have been excavated to date, are buried the imperial concubines, princesses and ministers. Stelae significant for historical and calligraphic analysis have also been found.

## Sacred Taoist Hill Opens to Public

Bao Duzhai, a holy Taoist hill located about 300 kilometres from Beijing, has recently opened to visitors. Situated west of Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province, the hill rises abruptly from a flat plain to a height of 580 metres. Since ancient times, the hill, which is part of the Taihang Mountain Range, has been considered holy by Taoists. Temples, palaces and stelae dating from the Sui, Tang, Ming and Qing Dynasties are part of its long history and culture which has had a strong influence on the area. Since last year, more than 15 million yuan has been invested to renovate the area during the first phase of the project.

## Holiday Resort Near Guiyang

A large holiday resort occupying an area of 33 hectares and a floor space of 176,000 square metres is slated to be built in the suburbs of Guiyang, capital of Guizhou Province in southwestern China. Six mainland Chinese enterprises and one Hong Kong company have invested a total of 110 million yuan (US\$20 million) and plan to construct 255 villas to provide accommodations for over 1,000. Other facilities to be provided include a shopping centre, a convention hall, a kindergarten, a swimming pool, ballrooms and tennis courts.

## Antique Shop Opens in Beijing

A specially licenced shop belonging to the China Cultural Relics Co-ordination Centre has been set up in the M Building of the Grand Hotel Beijing. The new shop is the only one in the country that is allowed to sell Chinese cultural relics originating from before 1795. The shop supplies customs exit and evaluation documents issued by the National Connoisseur Commission for Cultural Relics. Presently, there are about 200 pieces currently on sale on the shop. Only ancient Chinese relics that fulfill the following conditions would be sold:

- Relics that are not one-of-kind;
- Those that have fulfilled their research functions;
- Grade Three relics in the national cultural relics evaluation system and those below that grade.

## Contemporary Chinese Music Festival

A full month of nationwide performances, "Twentieth Century Masterpieces by Chinese Musicians", with venues principally in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Chengdu, will be held in March 1993. Focusing on symphonies and folk music, more than 100 performances, including piano and violin solos and concertos, operas, choir and folk songs will be given by performers who have been selected by a panel of conductors, composers and professors who are a veritable who's who on the contemporary Chinese music scene today. The show has aroused keen interest in Chinese musicians on the mainland as well as in Hong Kong, Taiwan and overseas and some award-winning musicians working abroad will return home to take part.

## New Tourism Zone in Northern Fujian

A tourism development zone is to be set up in Jiangle County, situated in a mountainous area with fourteen peaks at an altitude higher than 1,000 metres in northern Fujian. It has long been regarded as an ideal summer resort. An additional attraction, Yuhua Cave, has attracted 740,000 visitors since it was opened in 1987; in fact, the county is known for its numerous caves. People are also fascinated by the unique method employed by the locals to prepare tea.

## Botanical Gardens Open in Ningxia

A botanical garden to protect rare plants indigenous to arid or semi-arid areas has been opened to the public in Yinchuan, the capital of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in northwestern China. The 300-hectare botanical garden, some seven kilometres southwest of Yinchuan, is in the transitional zone from the steppe to the desert. Designed according to the geographical features and distribution of local plants, Yinchuan Botanical Garden has succeeded in growing about 700 species of rare plants from 65 families that are native to arid or semi-arid areas.



## TRAVELLING PRODUCTS From Guangdong, China



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**N E X T**  
I S S U E

### CHINESE NEW YEAR

Next month marks the arrival of the Lunar New Year of the Rooster. Like its counterpart in other cultures, the Chinese New Year is a time of renewal and marks the beginning of a new yearly cycle. In our next issue, CHINA TOURISM allows you to observe the colourful pageantry of the religious activity, feasting, merriment and relaxation that characterize this most significant of all Chinese festivals.

- Legends Surrounding the Traditional Chinese New Year
- The Lesser New Year - The Prelude to the Spring Festival
- New Year's Eve and New Year's Day
- Festival from the First to the Fifteenth Day of the First Lunar Month
- New Year's Celebrations of Ethnic Groups

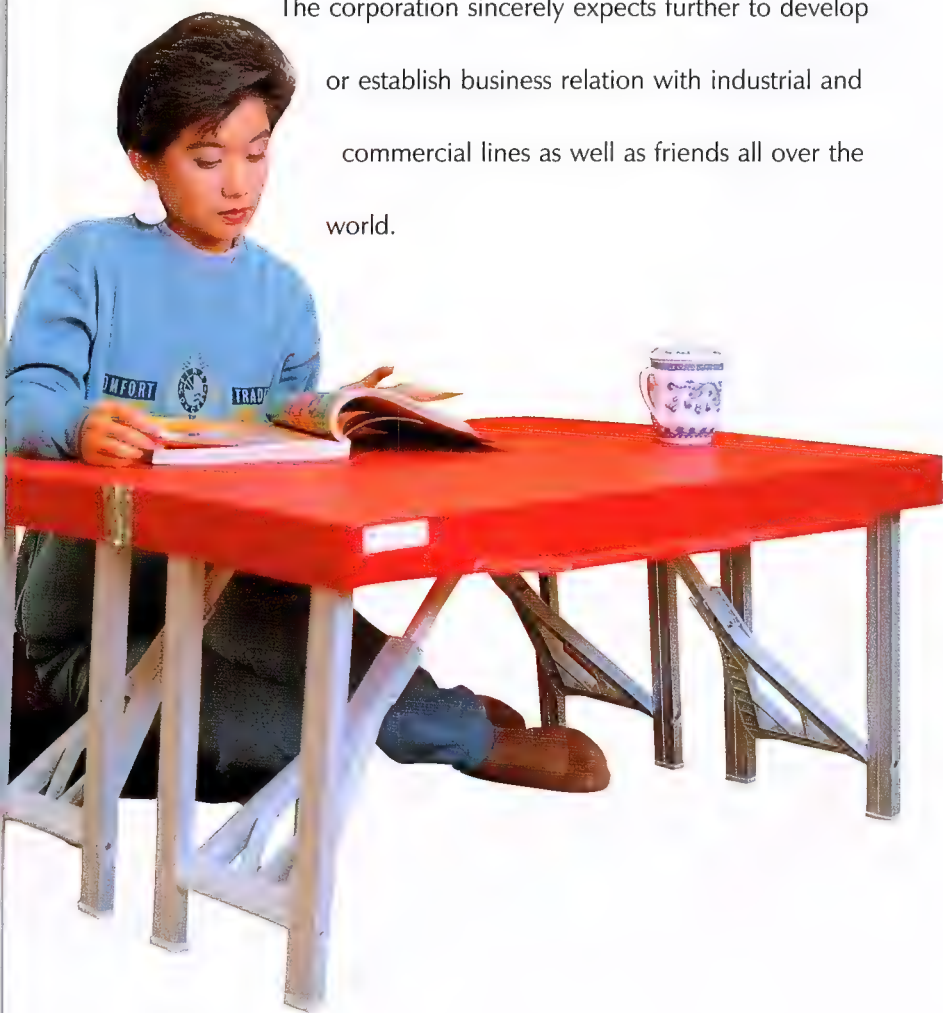




Guangdong Machinery & Equipment Import & Export Corporation is an enterprise specializing in the import and export of machinery and electrical products, which are

more than 200 kinds of goods in her activities. Main items are of complete set equipment and instrument, water pumps, roller chains, bearings, containers, jacks, industrial and household appliances, machine tools, hand tools, farm machinery and auto-parts. The total value of export has continuously remained at the head place among the corporations of the same lines in China. Being one of the biggest and outstanding corporations of import and export of machinery and electrical products in China, the corporation has established business relations with firms in about 100 countries and regions in the world.

The corporation sincerely expects further to develop or establish business relation with industrial and commercial lines as well as friends all over the world.



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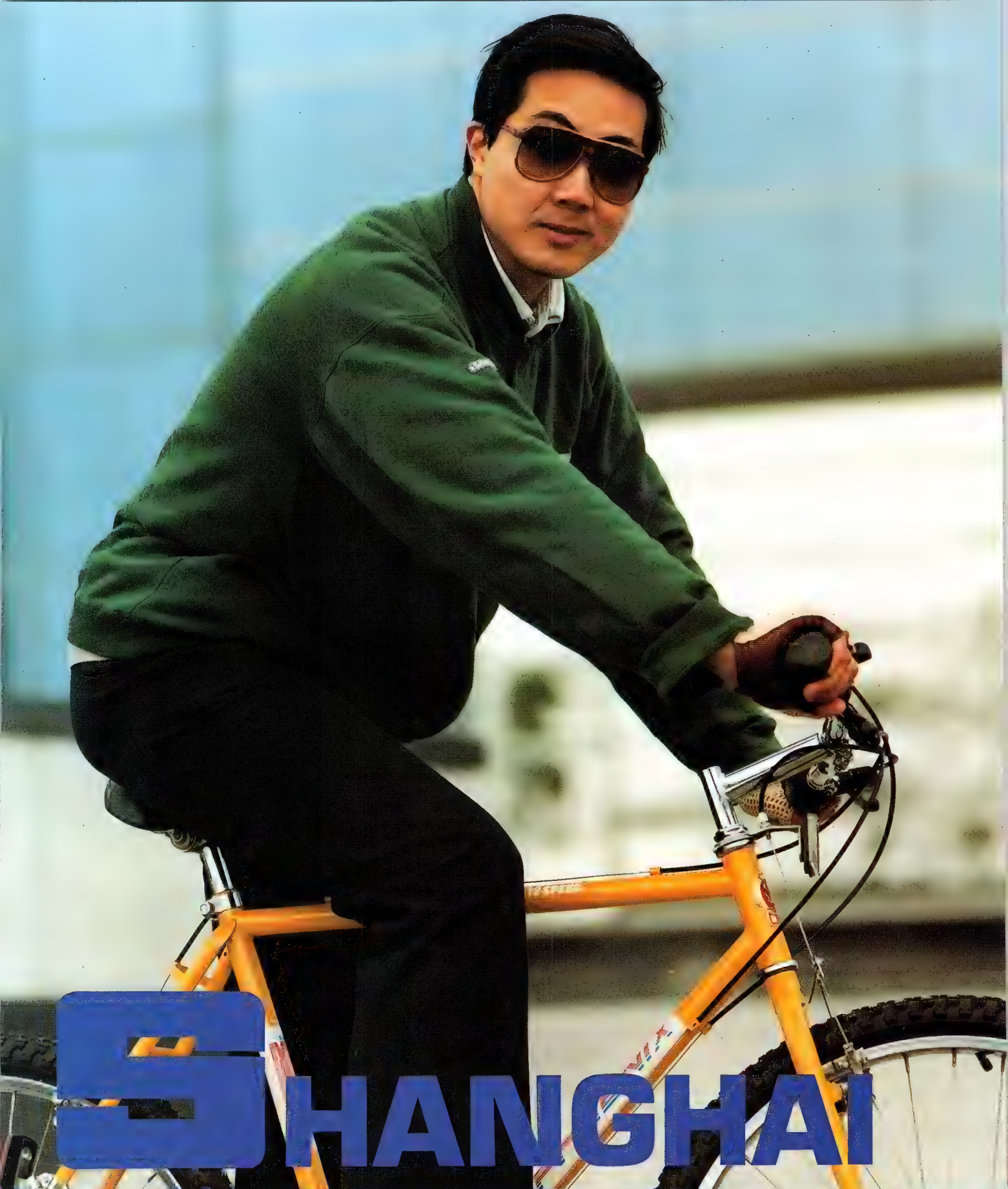
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This Ring-spinning Frame, Type FA506



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The textile machinery handled by Shanxi CMEC are produced by the stated-owned Jingwei Textile Machinery Plant, which is the largest textile machinery maker in China.

● 棉紡主機 ● The cotton spinning machines

- (1)FA502型系列環錠細紗機 (2)FA504型環錠細紗機 (1). FA502 series ring spinning frames (2). FA504 ring spinning frame  
(3)FA506型環錠細紗機 (4)FA508型環錠細紗機 (3). FA506 ring spinning frame (4). FA508 ring spinning frame  
(5)FA601A、FA601B型轉杯紡紗機 (5). FA601A, FA601B rotor type open-end spinning machines  
(6)BD200-SN型轉杯紡紗機 (6). BD200 SN rotor type open-end spinning machine

● 化纖主機

● The man-made fibre spinning machines

- (1)VC432型重代牽伸加捻機 (2)VC443、VC443A型  
復絲牽伸加捻機 (3)R535A型黏膠長絲紡絲機 (4)HS401型  
腈綸紡絲機 (5)各種計量泵試驗機

- (1). VC432 draw-twister for Heavy denier (2). VC443, VC443A multifilament  
(3). R535A viscose filament spinning machine (4). HS401 acrylic fibre  
spinning machine (5). The different testing machines for metering pumps

● 其它機型

● The other types of machines

- (1)FB501型精毛紡細紗機 (2)FA502(CZ)麻紡細紗機

- (1). FB501 worsted ring spinning frame (2). FA502 (CZ) ramie ring spinning frame

● The special parts

● 專件

- (1)計量泵 (2)噴絲頭 (3)棉紡錠子 (4)化纖錠子  
(5)鋼領 (6)羅拉 (7)上羅拉軸承 (8)紡紗器

- (1). Metering pump (2). Spinneret (3). Spindles for cotton spinning  
(4). Spindles for man-made fibre spinning (5). Ring (6). Roller  
(7). Top roller bearing (8). Spinning unit



專件 special parts



山西省機械設備進出口公司

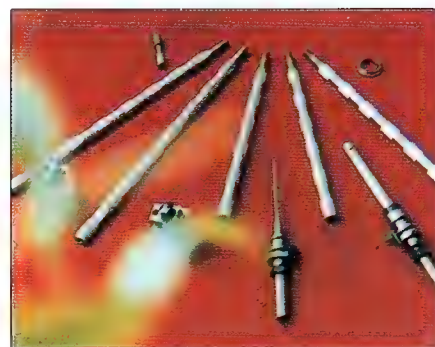
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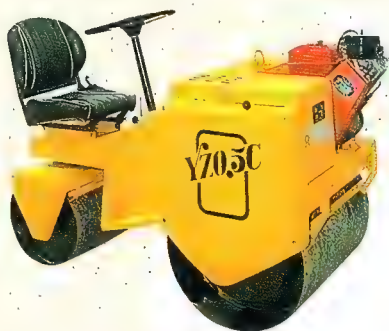
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專件 special parts

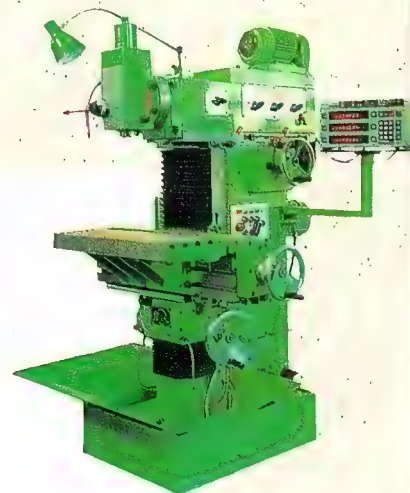




YZ0.5C振動壓路機  
YZ0.5C Vibratory Roller



BMEC 辦公樓 Office Building



X8125

## BEIJING MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION—BEST FRIEND OF MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Beijing Machinery & Equipment Import & Export Corporation practises the integration of industry and trade, technology and trade, import and export.

BMEC has seven export departments. The main business scope is: machine tools and tools, general machinery, engineering machinery, electric motors, electric apparatus and materials, instruments and meters, agricultural machinery, automobile parts and accessories, complete set of plants, etc.

In addition to the general export business, BMEC adopts various flexible trade forms, such as manufacturing according to the customer's designs, samples or assigned trademarks, processing supplied materials, compensation trade, submission of tenders, contracting for projects and technical export.

Being one of the four corporations appointed by Beijing Municipality, BMEC has the right to import technology. Her Import Department is entrusted by enterprises from not only Beijing area, but also other cities and provinces to undertake technology importation, co-production, joint venture and importation of mechanical, electric and instrumental products, parts and materials.

BMEC has established branches, representatives and after-sales service centres in USA, Germany, Belgium and Thailand, and branches or joint-management companies in Shenzhen Special Economic Region and other cities and provinces in China.



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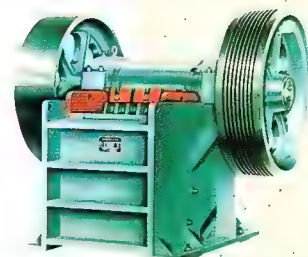
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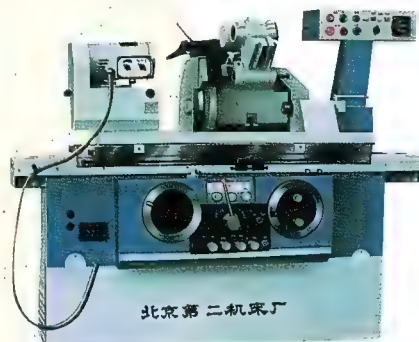
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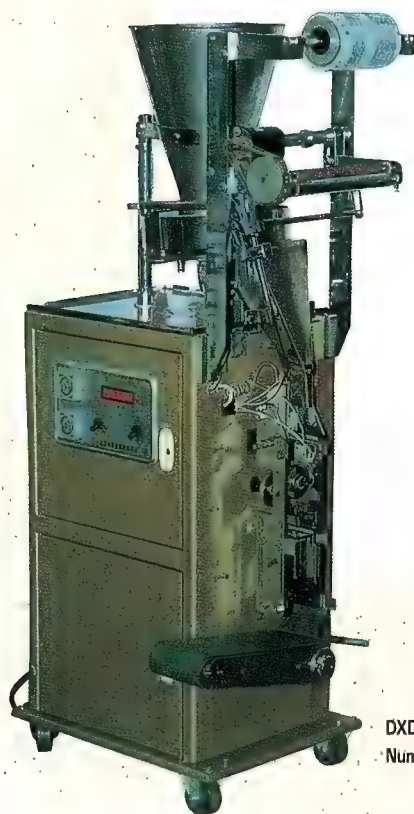
NEMA標準三相異步電動機  
NEMA Standard Three-Phase Induction Motors



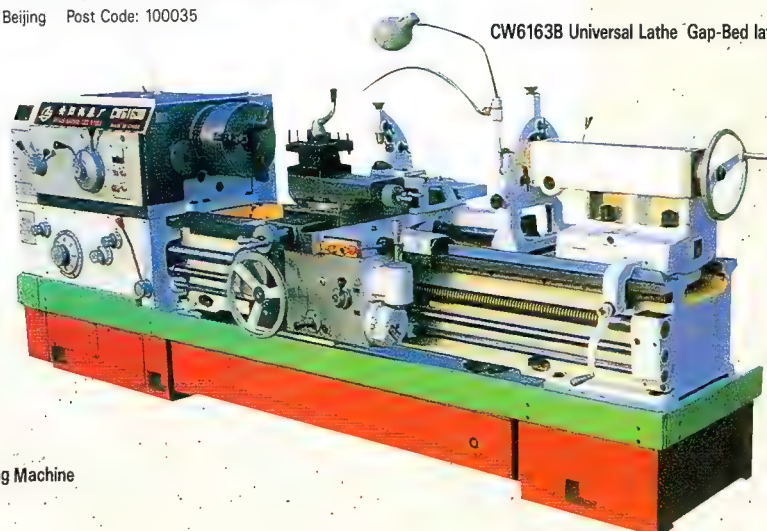
PE400破碎機  
PE400 Rock Jaw Crusher



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MGB1420-E High Precision Semi-Automatic Universal Cylindrical Grinding Machine



DXD60A, DXD150A, DXD150A  
Numerical-Controlled Automatic Packaging Machine

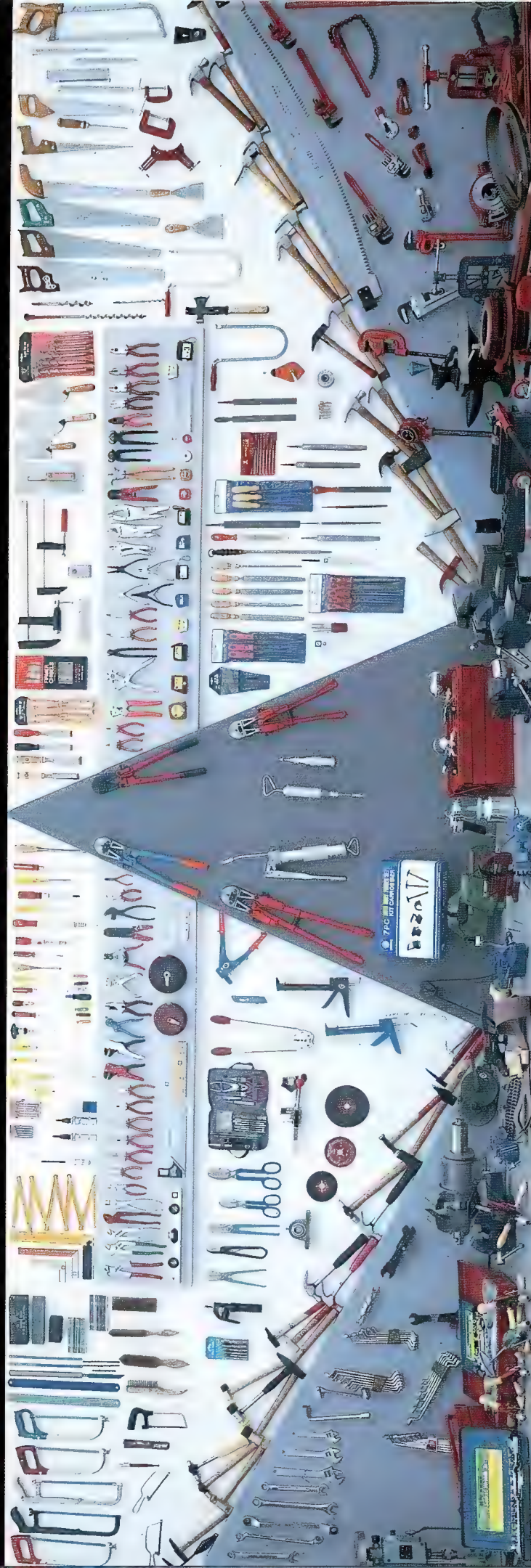


CW6163B Universal Lathe "Gap-Bed" lathe



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**AGRICULTURAL TOOLS:** Adzes, Axes, Forks, Hoes, Machetes, Picks, Rakes, Saws, Scythes, Secateurs, Shovels, Sickles, Spades, Wedges, etc.  
Enquiries are welcome.



上海機械進出口公司經營出口

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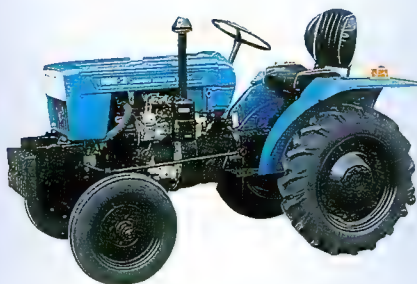
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# 江西省機械進出口公司

## JIANGXI MACHINERY IMP. & EXP. CORP.



### 出口商品經營範圍

經營各種手工具、農具、紡織器材、運輸工具、糧食機械、礦山機械、輕工機械。電子元器件、電訊設備及器材、儀器儀表、醫療器械、橡膠及製品、黑色金屬、輕工業品、雜項機械及小成套設備的出口業務。

### Scope of export commodities management

Various hand tools, agricultural tools, textile equipment, transportation tools, foodstuff machinery, mining machinery, light industrial machinery, electronic components and parts, communication equipment and materials, instruments and meters, pharmaceutical machinery, rubber and its products, ferrous metal, light industry products, miscellaneous machinery, and small-scale complete sets of equipment, etc.

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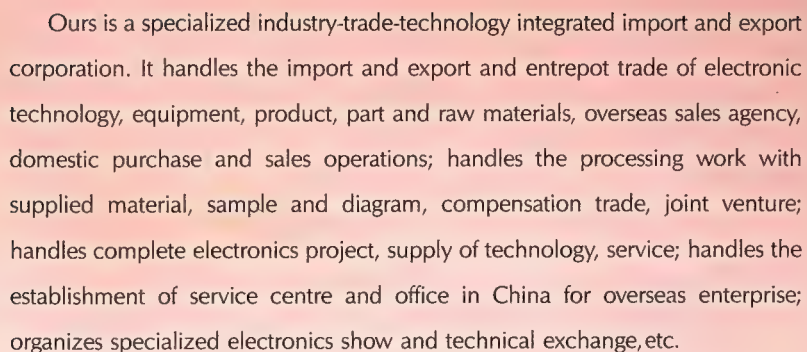
Foreign Trade Building, Zhanqian Road, Nanchang, China

電話(TEL)：226516 222492 電傳(TELEX)：95240 JXMC CN

傳真(FAX)：0791-226508 郵政編碼 Postcode：330002







Meanwhile, ours has also the authority to deal in import & export business of other products.

Warmly welcome domestic as well as overseas customers to negotiate, consult and jointly develop international co-operation with us.

**SHANGHAI INSTRUMENTATION & ELECTRONICS  
IMPORT & EXPORT CORP**

68 GUI ZHOU ROAD 200001 SHANGHAI CHINA

TEL: 3229171 TELEX: 33261 SIEC CN FAX: (021) 3207478

SHANGHAI SIECO IMPORT &amp; EXPORT CORP

367 LU JIA DU ROAD PU DONG SHANGHAI CHINA 200120

TEL: 8863960 FAX: (021) 8873726







# 中國電子進出口上海公司

## CHINA NATIONAL ELECTRONICS IMPORT & EXPORT CORPORATION

### SHANGHAI COMPANY

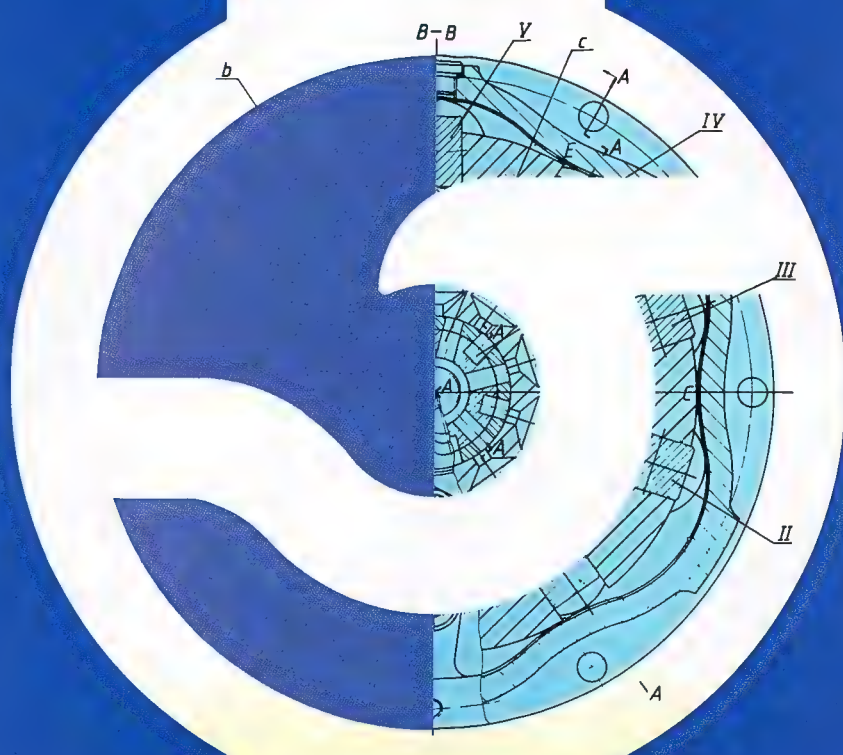
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電傳：33108 SEIEC CN 傳真：(021)3240992 聯系人：趙四行(市場經理)  
Address: 80 Hainan Road, Shanghai, China Postal Code: 200080 Tel: (021) 3253148 Cable: ELECTRONSB  
Telex: 33108 SEIEC CN Fax: (021) 3240992 Contact: Ms. Zhao Si Xing, Marketing Manager





# 江蘇省機械進出口(集團)公司

JIANGSU MACHINERY IMP. & EXP. (GROUP) CORP.



## 經營範圍：

各種機械、電子、電器、儀器儀表、工具、農具

成套生產設備；專有技術的進出口、國內外

合資經營、合作生產、補償貿易；承接來圖

來樣加工業務；進出口業務諮詢。

歡迎朋友們光臨本公司或來電來函洽談以上業務。

## Business Scope:

Export of all kinds of machinery, electronics, electric appliances, instruments and meters, hand tools, agricultural implements, complete sets of production equipment. Import and export of technical "know-how", joint ventures, co-production, compensation trade, as well as processing according to customers' drawings and samples, import and export consultation. We welcome your visit or correspondence by letter or telex.

總經理：白金良 副總經理：唐偉 張毓義 徐遠良  
地址：中國南京白下路257號 電話：025-405630  
電傳：34111 JMCNJ CN 傳真：025-413450  
電掛：“MACHIMPEX” Nanjing 郵政編碼：210001



General Manager: Bai Jinliang  
Deputy Managers: Tang Wei, Zhang Yuyi, Xu Yuanliang  
Add.: 257 Baixia Road, Nanjing, China  
Tel: 025-405630 Telex: 34111 JMCNJ CN  
Fax: 025-413450 Cable: "MACHIMPEX" Nanjing Post area code: 210001



# 中國電子進出口江西公司

## CHINA NATIONAL ELECTRONICS IMP. & EXP. CORP. JIANGXI CORP.

### 出口商品經營範圍

出口各種電子設備。如各種有線、無線通信設備，電子計算機、電子測量儀器、無線電專用設備，以及電視機、收錄機、收音機等消費類電子產品；出口各種電子元件、部件、組件、電真空器件、半導體器件、集成電路和專用材料、電線電纜等。

### Scope of export commodities management

We export various kinds of electronic equipment, such as wire/ radio communication equipment, computer, electronic measurement instruments, special radio equipment for manufacture, and consumer electronics including television sets, radio tape recorders, radios. We also export electronic components, spare parts and modules, vacuum and semiconductor devices, ICs, special materials, wires and cables.

地址(ADD)：中國南昌民德路105號汽車電子外貿大樓  
Auto-Electronic Foreign Trade Bldg., 105 Minde Road,  
Nanchang, China

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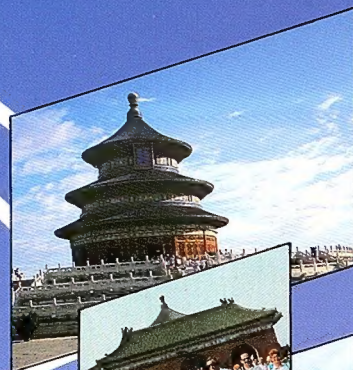
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- Organizing foreign travellers to China and obtaining visas
- Organizing China and overseas tours for Hong Kong and Macau residents including special group tours for organizations, enterprises and factories
- Undertaking all services for Taiwan residents' home-visit tours
- Organizing chartered flights from Hong Kong to any of 18 cities in China, and special agency ticketing for CAAC and Dragonair flights
- Ticketing services for China's regular inland flights, and prompt response to any order
- Reservations and ticketing for international flights
- Ticketing for the Hong Kong - Guangzhou route by boat or through train and transport among China's provinces, and sales agency for the M/V Great Wall for the Yangtze Three Gorges Tour, and other de luxe passenger ships
- Reservations for 150 hotels in China's 45 cities
- Hotel reservations in Hong Kong, Macau and cities around the world
- Arranging arrival and departure transportation as well as tours around Hong Kong

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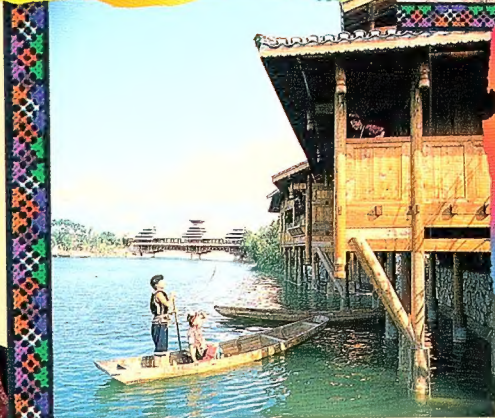
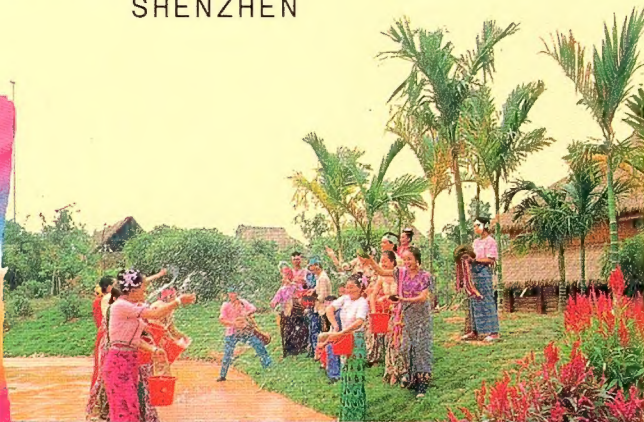
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# 中國民俗文化村

## China Folk Culture Villages

SHENZHEN

With an area of 180,000 square metres, China Folk Culture Villages is adjacent to "Splendid China" Scenic Spot. Built in the Villages are 24 villages of China's minority nationalities who are living in Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Tibet, Hunan, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, etc. as well as more than 20 well-known scenic spots, which are all built on the scale of 1:1. Here you can enjoy the performance of folk song and dance, and folk acrobatics presented by a few hundred minority artists. You will also get some idea of folk arts, and customs and lives of China's various minority nationalities.



- \* China Folk Culture Villages consisting of the world's largest number of minority nationalities
- \* The world's largest man-made stone forest, banyan, waterfall, cave and the largest laser folk music fountain in the world
- \* Appreciating all kinds of folk customs and local conditions
- \* Enjoying primitive, graceful song and dance
- \* Having a taste of unique flavour of local snacks and delicacies
- \* A grand "Folk Arts Parade" held each day
- \* Folk festive celebrations held each month



**CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (HONG KONG) LIMITED**

(General Agent for the Business of "China Folk Culture Villages" in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan as well as Overseas)

CTS House, 78-83 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.  
Tel.: 853 3888 Licence No.: 350273



**SHENZHEN SPLENDID CHINA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED**

Overseas Chinese Town, Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, China.  
Tel: 601106 600626 600625